# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,219—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARNRICK'S

**SOLUBLE FOOD**

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

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As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hhd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co., AGENTS.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 5th Sept. |
| B.L. MALWA | 2970 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 12th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 19th ,, |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3908 | 700 | P. Harris | 27th Sept |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 4th Oct. |
| B.L. GANGES | 4208 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 11th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 18th ,, |
| B.L. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 800 | W. A. Wheler | 25th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 1st Nov. |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | H. Wyatt | 8th ,, |
| SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 15th ,, |
| B.L. ARCADIA | 6362 | 1500 | W. B. Andrews | 22nd ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 29th ,, |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 6th Dec. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 13th ,, |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 20th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 27th ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROHILLA | 3511 | 800 | F. Speck | 11th Sept. |
| ROSETTA | 3525 | 800 | G. W. Brady | 25th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
### SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. |
| PO | .. | .. | 1st Oct. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Oct. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Nov. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Dec. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 9th September, 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger. | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Oct. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Nov. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | G. Costanzo | 3,800 | 550 | 15th Sept. |

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | G. Mahorcicle | 4,000 | 600 | 21st Sept. 90 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." – Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887,

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abrad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas : postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a. m., on 7th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 5th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA" 2,078 tons, on or about 3rd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1890. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price, Annas 12 Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Square Piano, by Collard and Collard | Rs. | 350 |
| Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne | ,, | 650 |
| Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne. | ,, | 450 |
| Square Piano, by Soundy | ,, | 500 |
| Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co. | ,, | 550 |
| Bijau Cottage full Compass | ,, | 350 |
| Camp Piano 5 Octaves | ,, | 240 |
| Semigrand Piano, by Enard | ,, | 350 |
| Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood | ,, | 400 |
| Semigrand Piano, by Soundy | ,, | 850 |

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
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BOMBAY.

### INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

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Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

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### F. MURAGLIA & Co.,

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IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

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TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITH AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.

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CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

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A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their wellknown Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to

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AGENTS WANTED.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

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FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c.

### THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum felt long by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are found of the noble language.

Price Rs. 2, Cloth Cover and Paper, Rs. 1-8.

Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculian work itself.

It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.

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1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co., Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

## REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

## SHERRIES AND PORTS.

### SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

OUR Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

| | CASH. Per dozen. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality | 16 | 8 |
| EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine | 20 | 8 |
| PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use | 24 | 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine | 27 | 0 |
| OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry | 29 | 0 |
| GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine | 29 | 0 |
| MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale | 30 | 0 |
| SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice | 39 | 0 |

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(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

| | Quarts. Rs. | a. | Pints. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character | 34 | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled | 27 | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price | 19 | 0 | ... | |

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with Wines at a much higher price.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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### PARIS MANUFACTURE.

| | Net Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows | 10 | 8 |
| Do. do. Plain | 9 | 0 |
| Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows | 10 | 8 |
| Do. do. Plain | 9 | 0 |
| Glaze Kid do. do. | 8 | 0 |
| London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes | 7 | 0 |
| Glace Kid Court Shoes | 7 | 0 |
| Do. Oxford Shoes, Light | 9 | 8 |
| Do. do. Stout | 11 | 0 |
| Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes | 9 | 8 |
| Do. do. Court Shoes | 7 | 8 |
| Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes | 6 | 8 |

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

THE present Meteorological Changes (*vide* Daily Observatory Report) and consequent disturbances of the Human System, now so prevalent, again call attention to

## KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to this is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding Twenty Five Years, guarantee its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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ELPHISNTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

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LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

### THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of iracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's treet, Bloomsbury; London.

## HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

## MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
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In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
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**SHIRTS.**
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

**SHIRTS.**
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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**SHIRTS.**
Collars attached,
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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**SHIRTS.**
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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**SHIRTS.**
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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**SHIRTS.**
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

**SHIRTS.**
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

**SHIRTS.**
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

**SHIRTS.**
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

**SHIRTS.**
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

*Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.*

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## PILSENER BEER.

### KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

## GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service, Price annas eight, postage free.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO
LOVERS OF ART.

SUPERB and highly artistic, OIL PAINTING entitled "A LOVE SONG" by Andreoth in gold frame for only Rs. 500. Length 4 feet 3 inches Breadth 3 feet 9 inches. Imported by the WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., can be seen at

DINSHAW M. DUSTOOR,
93, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.
(Opposite Phillips & Co., Ld.)

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.

**DUBLIN P in diamond WHISKEY.**
POT STILL ONLY.
Bottled in Bond at the Distillery. 5 years old, Rs. 30 per Dozen.

Apply to
LYON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

### FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received in the office of the Superintendent of PEARL FISHERIES TUTICORIN up to 30th September, 1890, for the purchase of the Government S. S. "MARGARET NORTHCOTE" built in 1868, at Low Walker on Tyne, by Messrs. Mitchell & Co. of the Best Best Consott Iron.

| DESCRIPTION. | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| Length over all | 88 | 0 |
| Beam | 16 | 6 |
| Depth moulded | 8 | 0 |
| Draft with coals, provisions and water | 5 | 6 |
| Rig, Topsail schooner | | |

Engines—Inverted direct actin gscrew engines of 15 horse power.
Cylinders 14 inches with 12 inches stroke.
A deposit of Rs. 500 to be made with each tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
Sale to be confirmed by the Collector of the District.
The vessel can be viewed and all information given personally or by letter on application to the undersigned.

T. H. BAKER,
Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries.
Tuticorin, Pearl Fishery Office, 23rd August, 1890.

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### BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES,
TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHA DEWJEE SHIVJEE late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.
BAI RAJBAI widow of the said deceased...... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGEANT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
L. N. BANAJEE. Registrar.
The 23rd day of August, 1890.
Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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## NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
## NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to secure.

CHEROOTS.

| | Per 1,000 Rs. | a. | Per 100 Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THOMSON'S PRIME | 22 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Do. No. 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| DAWSON'S PRIME | 20 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Do. No. 1 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| NONPAREIL (without straw) | 15 | 0 | 1 | 12 |

CIGARS.

| | Per 1,000 Rs. | a. | Per 100 Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| REGALIAS | 25 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| PREMIERS | 25 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| LONDRES | 22 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| FAVORITAS | 22 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| CONCHAS | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| PRINCIPES | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

## NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS
Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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### INDIAN PATENT STONE, Co., Ld.
MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. BIRD & Co, CALCUTTA.
PATENT DAMP-PROOF, FIRE-PROOF AND VERMIN-PROOF PAVING LAID JOINTLESS OVER ANY-SIZED AREA.

For Mills, Warehouses, Offices, Public Buildings and Barracks,
For Dwelling-houses, Hospitals and Schools.
For Stables and Coach-houses.
For Footpaths and Carriage Ways.
For Railway Platforms, Magazines and Fortifications.
For Damp-proof Courses.
For Lining Tanks, Reservoirs, Filter Beds, Aqueducts, Swimming Baths and Blow-room Flues.
For Lavatories, Bath-rooms and Cellars.
For Tennis and Racquet Courts.

ALSO

Cornices, Mouldings, and Ornamental Stone-work of any description and Ornamental Colored Floors.
For further particulars, rates and estimates apply to

F. BRAIDWOOD,
105 and 106, Medows Street, Bombay.

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### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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### BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
*Complete and easy reference,*
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
*Cloth Limp Cover.*
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LOST.—From a victoria on the Queen's Road or Malabar Hill, on Monday evening, an INVERNESS WATERPROOF. The finder will oblige by bringing it to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST.—A PACA RECEIPT dated the 19th February, 1889, No. 166 of the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited's SHARE No. 172, in the name of Bai Devali, wife of Ramnarayan Krupashunker, who ever returns the same to Gocul Lehra within a week at the Share Bazar will be rewarded.

LOST.—On Sunday afternoon from Watson's Hotel, a small white FOX-TERRIER BITCH, black and tan head; lame in left fore-leg. Answers to the name of "Jill" Finder will be rewarded on returning same to No. 12, WATSON'S HOTEL.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

OUR PRICES in Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Platedware, Toys and Fancy Goods, will be found much CHEAPER than usual as we give a discount of two annas in each Rupee to clear stock.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED by last mail TUNES for Phoenix, Giant Aristons, Aristons, Celestinas, Aurephones and Euphoniums.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LET, SHOPS, at Pydhoney near Tramway Terminus, vacated by F. Bros. Dispensary. Liquor shop and others. Apply to H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.—LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1 in. at 4 in. and Double 4 in. at 6 in. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons, 71, Apollo Street.

WANTED, an experienced European CARDING MASTER, for a large Cotton Mill up-country. Salary Rs. 400 per month. Apply in writing enclosing copies of certificates to "A. B. C." care of this paper.

SOME Valuable Landed Property at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, will be SOLD by AUCTION at the High Court by the Commissioner, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. For particulars apply to Messrs. NANU & HORMASJEE SOLICITORS, Medows Street.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Mining Machines, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, Ice Machines, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., of various descriptions, sizes, and capacities. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made or India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B L A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FRENCH and Genoa or Italian roofing, &c., paving tiles, can now be had very very cheap on account of rise in exchange. Before buying elsewhere please inquire at our office. SORABSHAH and Co., 109, Medow's Street, Fort, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage. 4 Annas.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or preceding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manne of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

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### THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

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| Twelve months | Rs. 26 |
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay. or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
### ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 10 lots of ASHES now lying in the Locomotive Works yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transation.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, 18th August, 1890.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Re. 1 each) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday, 27th September, 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 2,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall neglect to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned. The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division.
Bombay, Dockyard. 30th August 1890.

### ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-94:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cloth Dark Green White list | Yds. | 7,300 |
| ,, ,, Blue | ,, | 4,500 |
| ,, Cavalry Grey Coarse | ,, | 200 |
| ,, Grey Mixture Course (for great Coats) | ,, | 7,500 |
| Flannel Grey 54" wide | ,, | 5,000 |
| Serge, blue, ordinary | ,, | 32,200 |
| Serge Dark Green ,, | ,, | 7,000 |

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.
5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 16th August, 1890.

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GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the GAYE TESTIMONIAL FUND are invited to communicate with the Undersigned.

C. A. ANDERSON, Capt, R. A.,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALA,
Secretaries.
Wanowrie Lines, Poona.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 389 OF 1887.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay........ Plaintiff.

*vs.*

GEMINIANO DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, LUIS PHILIP DE ROZARIO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, and SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street Mazagaon, GEMINIANO DE SOUZA JUNIOR and MARGARIDA ERNISTINA DE SOUZA both of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and PLINY JOSEPH DE SOUZA MARIA ELIZA DE SOUZA and MARIA PHILOTHEA DE SOUZA, all three of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawarence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and minors by their guardian ad litem HENRY FRANCIS SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon........ Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit bearing date the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the state and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and of his Transferees Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas, and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, and of the abovenamed defendants Geminiano de Souza, Luis Philip de Rozario, Sebastian Joseph de Souza, Geminiano de Souza Junior, Margarida Ernestina de Souza and of Pliny Joseph de Souza, Maria Eliza de Souza and Maria Philothea de Souza, the minors by their guardian ad litem Henry Francis Soares or any of them in the following properties namely.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcels of land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow and dwelling-houses, stables, and other outhouses, standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Lawrence de Lima Street at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos, 151, 152, 191, 194 and 388, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No. 55 and 122, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Government land leased to the late G. de Souza and hereafter described as Lot No. II. on or towards the south partly by the property of the representatives of Dadabhoy Darookhanawalla, and partly by the second Carpenter Street, on or towards the east by a Public passage leading from Cassarwada to the Dockyard Road called Carpenter Street, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the family of the said defendant, Geminiano de Souza now deceased.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the eastern side of the Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 73, old Survey No. 733, new Survey No. 3135, and registered in the Register Book marked letter E of Leasehold property in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates, under Ward Nos. 5078, 5079, 5080 and 5081, and Street Nos. (1), (2), 57 and 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a Municipal sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the property of the late G. de Souza and hereinbefore described as Lot No. I, on or towards the east partly by the Carpenter Street, and partly by the house of Narayen Withoba, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the third defendant, Sebastian Joseph de Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees, Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, No. 29 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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### OOTACAMUND.
FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing:—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.

Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Acreage about 24·49.
Well Timbered Park-like grounds.

There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.

As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to
CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | Pall Mall, London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | Pall Mall, London. |
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | Pall Mall, London. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | London. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms-am-Rhein. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| THOS. MOSLEY AND Co. | Gibraltar. |
| SACCONE & Co. | Gibraltar. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or. |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| FRANK BAILEY AND Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

### TIVOLI BEER.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND,
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES,

IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. Quarts and Rs. 16 per Case of 4 doz. Pints.
To be had of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Meadow Street.

### FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 905 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 920 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £28 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 380 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | .. |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 165 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 160 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 5 | 1,000xd |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 810 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 220 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 385xd |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 165 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 550 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 95 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 55 | 390 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,300 |
| English Press and Manfg. | | | | | |
| Fort | 400 | 250 | .. | Rs. 20 | 162½ |
| French | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 150 | 1,125 |
| Harvey and | 300 | 500 | all | 50 | 535 |
| Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 450 |
| Hengoli Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 100 | all | .. | 160 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 54 | 410xd. |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 65 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 50 | 440 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 25 | 165 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 565 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | 11 | 100 |
| Prince of Wales | 602 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 375 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 50 | 120 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,150 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | .. | 200 |
| Volkart | .. | 1,000 | | 0 | 65 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | .. | £100 | All | 5 p.c. | 2,375 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares | .. | £18 | .. | do. | 420 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,300 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 450 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 63 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 710 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 29 | 395 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 915 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 915 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 530xd |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 20 | 610 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 430xd |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 460xd |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 800 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 530 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | 430 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 100 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 830 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 520xd |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 705 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | .. | 370 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 950 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 540xd |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 347½ |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,600 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 247½ |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 | 790 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 550 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 660 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 200 nom |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 600 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 164xd |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 815 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,000 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 405 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 9 pr. ct. | 500 nm |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,180 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 5 | 92½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,600 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 175 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 625 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 340 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 35 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 713 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,030 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,320 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 375 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 120 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 270 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 240 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 600 |
| Swadesh Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 295 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 340 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 610 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 750 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 990 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 630 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 220 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | 7½ | 170 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 105xd |
| Bapty Bros | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 40xdis |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 70 | 750 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 | 3,350 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 33½ | 835 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 90xd |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 Dvd. | 800 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 30 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 425 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | .. | 182½ |
| Empire Fire Insurance | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 7½ pr. ct. | 700 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld | 1,500 | 100 | 70 | .. | 70 nm |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 11½ |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 250 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,100 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 75 exd |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 26½ | 353 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 60 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 55 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 400 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 70 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | .. | |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 185 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 22 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 70 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 387½ |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N Dvd | 1,550 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 60 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 89 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | 100 | 100 & 20 | .. | 85 |
| Treacher and Co | 2,000 | 500 | all | 85 | 1,030 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 120 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 11½ |
| Western India Flour | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |

OUGHT a case to go on in a court of law if it is discovered that one of the jurymen has gone to sleep, and in consequence has not heard part of the evidence? This is the knotty point of law which has just had to be decided by the President of the Assize Court of the Department of the Saone-et-Loire. The Judge did not profess to know any precedent by which to be guided, but he thought it best to be on the safe side, and therefore he dismissed the jurymen and put of the trial of the prisoners at the bar—four men accused of robbery with violence—until the next sessions.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Karagola arrived on the 1st, from Karachi.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Chindwara left the dock yesterday.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.—There will be no meeting this week.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at 8-30, to morrow, the 4th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Labourdonnais and Inchmarlo left the dock yesterday.

FALL OF A TREE.—A large tree fell on Monday evening, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, bringing down with it the telegraph wire, and damaging two telegraph posts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Lamoo, per extra s. s. Bagdad, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a. m., on Thursday, the 4th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Viswasrao, Zemindar of Sawunt Wadi, arrived here on Monday, and took up his temporary residence at a bungalow, in Girgaum. He left for Dharie, near Poona, yesterday.

ANNIVERSARY OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.—To-day being the 108th anniversary of the inauguration of the Dady Sett fire-temple, situated near Funnuswady, a "jusson" or thanksgiving ceremony will be performed on the premises, at 9 o'clock this morning.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—On Monday evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, two broughams, belonging to Lilladhur Shamjee and Hajee Ahmed Haji Abdoola, collided on the Mayo Road, breaking a wheel of the former and a shaft of the latter. None of the occupants were injured.

DR. BLANEY'S CHARITY.—Dr. Blaney has handed over to his agent, Mr. Eduljee Dosabhoy, a sum of Rs. 1,500 to be distributed among poor Parsee widows. Of this sum, Rs. 1,000 will be given away in Bombay, and Rs. 500 in Guzerat. Last year he gave Rs. 1,000 on the occasion of the Parsee New Year.

ZOROASTRIAN SERMON.—Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha will deliver a sermon in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p. m., to-day. The presence of all Zoroastrian ladies and gentlemen is solicited on the occasion. Subject:—"Remembrance of the Holy Souls."

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first August last, there were 114 bullocks, 40 horses, and 18 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August, 78 bullocks, 27 horses, and 24 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 111 bullocks, 30 horses, and 22 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 5 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—On the afternoon of Sunday last, at the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, his Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Baptism to an adult male who had embraced the Catholic faith, having been previously catechised by the Rev. Father Moniz. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large congregation. Afterwards his Lordship, accompanied by his secretary, proceeded to the residence of Mr. S. J. De Abreo, one of the administrators of the church.

A POLICEMAN ROBBED OF HIS COAT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Balla Nursoo with the theft of wearing apparel and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 9. Amongst the plunder was a policeman's coat, which the accused removed, together with a watchman's bedding, in which it was wrapped. The respective complainants identified their property, and the prisoner who pleaded guilty was sent to jail with one month's hard labour.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—The Bombay District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene to-morrow at 11 a.m., in the Bowen M. E. Church, Apollo Bunder, under the presidency of Rev. J. E. Robinson, presiding elder, and continue its sessions on Friday and Saturday at the same hour. Reports will be presented; special topics connected with the departments of church work discussed, and on Thursday and Friday evenings at eight, important subjects will be dealt with. The meetings are open to the Christian public. The Conference "Love Feast" will be held in the Grant Road M. E. Church on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. J. Bamner, of Poona, in charge.

THE FATAL FALL INTO A SEWER MAN-HOLE.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, at the Morgue, into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo child, aged 3 years, named Heera, the daughter of Narayen, a groom, who lived with her parents at Khetwady 10th Lane. Deceased on the afternoon of Thursday, the 28th ultimo, while playing on the Khetwady Back Road, near an open sewer man-hole, which was left unprotected, fell in and was drowned. Further evidence adduced went to show that the man-hole was left unprotected at the time the deceased accidentally fell in. The verdict was that the death of Heera was caused by drowning in the main sewer in Khetwady by falling through an open man-hole, which was unprotected by a fencing at the time. The jury are of opinion, that printed orders should be issued by the Municipal Commissioner to the officers concerned which will prevent persons falling into a sewer manhole when the covers are removed.

## UNOFFICIAL SCHOOL-INSPECTION IN GUZERAT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Guzerat:—The policy of appointing a committee of non-official gentlemen who take an interest in the cause of education, to visit and examine periodically the primary schools in the mofussil is both sound in principle and possible in practice. It but extends in a salutary direction the much-talked-of, but very little understood, principles of local self-government. If these committees are properly organised and less fettered by official forms, they are likely to do good service to the cause of primary education in the Presidency, and Government officers and the Municipal School Boards need not look suspiciously at them. Apart from these considerations the schools themselves will no doubt materially improve. The non-official visitor is sure to detect many shortcomings and defects which escape the Inspectors' notice, and being an inhabitant of the district, he is in a far more convenient position to keep an eye on the conduct of the teachers and the comfort of the children throughout the year. It often happens that the masters idle away the whole year, and when the examinations draw near, they try to make up for their negligence by overworking the boys. The discipline is very slack. These statements have been amply verified by the member of the committee of a vernacular school in Surat in his letter to the Educational Inspector. The writer complains in bitter terms of the insanitary state of the school itself and of a lane behind it. Absence of benches and lack of proper protection from damp, a terrace with a big square hole to let down rain on the pavement on which the students sit, with a dirty lane, are not surroundings to insure the health of boys of four to eight years of age. The staff of teachers is complained of as incompetent, and the boys are of course ill-taught, and it is not to be wondered at if the boys of the first class were unable to define the simplest geographical terms. Since the writing of the above report, the Municipal School Board, to whom it is forwarded, has done nothing in the matter. It is really strange that the Board should not find it convenient to consider so important a matter, which has been before them for the last two months. It is to be hoped that the Educational officers of the Government will insist upon the school boards taking up the question at an early date, and satisfactorily explaining the cause of the inefficiency of the staff as evinced in the letter of a disinterested member of the committee.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

### A SUIT BY A DISSENTING SHAREHOLDER.

MERWANJEE BOMONJEE WADIA *vs.* SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that the first defendant, the voluntary liquidator of M. M. Mody and Company, Limited, and the company and its agents may be restrained from carrying out an arrangement for handing over or transferring to the defendants, M. M. Mody and B. M. Mody, all the assets of the company upon payment to each shareholder of the sum of Rs. 88 per share until the plaintiff's claim had been ascertained and satisfied, &c. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the voluntary liquidator; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendants, M. M. Mody and Company.

The plaint stated that M. M. Mody and Company, Limited, was a joint stock company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act, with a nominal capital of five lakhs, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 200 each, but only 1,350 shares were fully subscribed. The plaintiff was a registered shareholder of 50 shares. The object for which the company was established was to purchase or otherwise acquire the business of ship chandlers and railway and mill-store suppliers, iron-founders, manufacturers, &c. M. M. Mody and B. M. Mody were the promoters of the company, and sold their business to the company, and were also the secretaries, treasurers, and agents. The business not being carried on in a successful or satisfactory manner, it was on the 14th August, 1889, resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily, and Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunsha was appointed the sole liquidator. On the 13th February, 1890, the defendants M. M. Mody and B. M. Mody proposed to the liquidator to take over from him all the assets of the company, to indemnify the company against all liabilities, and to pay each shareholder Rs. 88 for each share. The value of the stock-in-trade, as estimated by the defendants, was Rs. 50,000. No mention, however, was made of the amount of the claim of the company against the agents, nor were the liabilities of the company specified in any manner. The number of shares in respect of which Rs. 88 per share was to be paid was 285, and the defendants or their nominees were the owners of the rest of the shares, namely 1,065. No accounts whatever had been prepared to show how the sum of Rs. 88 for each share had been arrived at or to show what the value of the assets was or what the amount of the liabilities was, or that any inquiry or investigation into the matter, which was essential before the proposal could be expected, had been or was intended to be made. Plaintiff, therefore, applied to the liquidator for an inspection of the company's books, but the application was refused. The plaintiff having subsequently inspected the books by an order of the judge in chambers, was satisfied that the sum of Rs. 88 offered for each share was wholly inadequate, and that each share was worth Rs. 200; and he stated that a *bona-fide* offer of Rs. 65,000 had been made to the liquidator for the stock-in-trade, &c. No notice was taken of this offer, while a resolution to accept the lower offer of the defendants was confirmed by a meeting of the shareholders. The plaintiff, therefore, feared that his rights as a shareholder would be seriously affected and damaged. On his application, a rule *nisi* for restraining the proposed sale of the company's assets was granted; but after argument, the rule was discharged by his lordship. We published his lordship's judgment *in extenso* at the time.

Mr. Macpherson, in accordance with a letter written by the plaintiff's solicitors, said that, having regard to the result of the rule *nisi*, the plaintiff had been advised not to proceed further with the suit; and that he proposed to withdraw the suit, each party to bear his own costs.

Counsel for the other parties argued that the plaintiff should be made to pay the costs of the suit; and that the liquidator had been compelled to come before the Court in consequence of the allegations made against him.

His lordship eventually dismissed the suit with the costs of all the defendants, which were to be borne by the plaintiff. Two sets of costs were allowed.

### A CLAIM FOR HORSES SOLD.

OOMER JAMAL *vs.* SURGEON JOHN ANDERSON.

The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 4,201-3-0, with interest, on account of horses sold to the defendant, a surgeon residing at Wanowrie, near Poona. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. It appeared that the defendant purchased from the plaintiff, a horse-dealer having his stables in Bellasis Road, several horses in the course of last year at a cost of Rs. 4,201-3-0. Being unable to discharge the debt at once, defendant, on the 1st July, 1889, executed a promissory note in favour of the plaintiff, bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum. In February last, on the plaintiff demanding payment of the money, the defendant threatened that, if a suit were filed, he would not pay the costs, &c. Subsequently, however, he offered to give the plaintiff a charge upon some property, situated at Chinhut, near Lucknow, on condition that the proceedings in Court were stayed. This offer was accepted; but since then the defendant had left Bombay, and nothing had been done with regard to the proposed charge.

His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,601-3-0, with costs, and further interest.

### A CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

DOOLARAM GAMAJEE *vs.* LIEUT.-COLONEL COLES AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiffs in this case, marwaree money-lenders, sought to recover from the second defendant, Lieut. C. J. Mellies, the balance of the principal money with interest, due on a promissory note, dated the 10th February, 1885, and executed by the first defendant in favour of the plaintiffs. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the second defendant; while there was no appearance for the first defendant. The second defendant by his written statement, admitted the liability of the first defendant, the actual amount advanced to whom was Rs. 1,600 only. The second defendant believed that certain overtures had been made, on behalf of the first defendant, for a settlement of the suit on payment of a sum of money in excess of what would legitimately be payable for the balance of principal, actually advanced, with interest; but the plaintiffs had refused the offer made to them. The second defendant had paid into court Rs. 1,300 for the balance of principal, together with Rs. 1,808-9-0 for interest up to 25th August, 1890.

His lordship eventually passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for £325, or its equivalent at the opening rate of exchange for that day, with interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment, allowing the plaintiffs to draw the money lodged in Court, in part satisfaction of the decree. Each party to bear their own costs of the suit.

## THE PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

THE following detailed report on the cotton crop of the Punjab is supplementary to that published on the 20th August:—

"The area estimated to be under cotton in this Province on 30th July, 1890, is 868,600 acres, that is 95,400 acres or about 10 per cent. less than area given as under crop in the final forecast of last year, which area was, however, in its turn higher by 27 per cent. than that of the year 1888. There is a decrease both in the area irrigated and unirrigated under cotton this year.

The cause of this decrease in area is mainly the almost universal failure of the winter and early spring rains. February and March were very dry months and the area sown with early cotton decreased accordingly. Moreover, the early cotton, of which a good deal was sown last year, gave bad results which discouraged cultivators.

In some of the more Eastern Districts part of the cotton is sown much later and the total area under this crop was brought up to its present figures in this way.

In 9 districts only is the area under cotton estimated to exceed that of last year; in one it is precisely the same and in 20 it is less than last year.

In 1889 the outturn from the increased area was very disappointing.

At present, however, owing to the very favourable monsoon season which the Punjab has so far enjoyed, the prospects of the standing crop are excellent throughout.

In several districts a good deal of last year's cotton was cut back, to bear a second crop this year, and this is, owing to the good season, now promising very well.

At present therefore the prospects of the crop on a smaller area show a better outturn per acre than that of 1889."

I FEAR, writes *Truth*, that, as usual, we have made a very bad bargain in purchasing the Brennan torpedo, for it seems that torpedo-nets can thoroughly protect a ship against attacks by this weapon, and, even if a vessel had no torpedo-nets (a wildly and extravagantly improbable supposition), she could out-manœuvre the Brennan, whose course is perfectly discernible as it passes through the water.

## HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Jalbhai Ardesar Sett | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr James W Smith | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Dinsha Edalji Wacha | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr C H Hill | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| In memory of the late Gulbai and Jilubai Framji Kolah through the proprietors of "Jam-e-Jamshed" | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Daudbhoy Tejiani | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Ladhabhai Ebrahim | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Haji Abdul Karim and Haji Remtula | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr P B Joshi | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr W Lee-Warner, C S | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Nanu and Hormasji | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr F A Owen | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Mulji Jetha and Co | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Haji Essuf Mahomed Suleman | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Dharamsi Morarji Gokaldas | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Haji Mahomad Haji Esmail | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Hon'ble Mr Justice K T Telang, C I E. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Karsandas Valabhdas | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Executors of the estate of Mr Dwarkadas Vasanji | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Pherozeshah M Mehta | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr A Craigie | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Haji Alarakhia Sajan | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Abdula Haji Daud | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Ardesar and Dinsha Dhanjibhoy Bolton | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr H W Barrow | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev Thomas H Greig | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Panolal Poonamchand | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Vrijbhukandas Atmaram and Narandas Rajaram | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel H Collingwood | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs | 5,671 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount previously acknowledged | 17,722 | 4 | 9 |
| Grand Total | 23,393 | 4 | 9 |

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI NOWROJI BANAJI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1890.

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (eighth list):—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Karsandas Natha | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Premji Kara | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Haridas Jeram | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Haridas Premji | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Ukarda Khetsi | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Narsi Bhimji | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Dayal Bhimji | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr W Lee-Warner, C S | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| In memory of the late Gulbai and Jilubai Framji Kolah, through the Proprietors "Jam-e-Jamshed" | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Nanu and Hormasjee | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr F A Owen | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr James W Smith | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr C H Hill | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr A Craigie | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr W H Barrow | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Dinsha Edalji Wacha | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel H Collingwood | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr W Webb | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr P B Joshi | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr G S Tabrizey | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,841 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions already promised | 55,270 | 4 | 9 |
| Grand Total...Rs. | 57,111 | 4 | 9 |

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI N. BANAJI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1890.

## CRICKET.

### ELPHINSTONE C. C. (SECOND ELEVEN) *VS.* ISLAM C. C.

THIS fixture was played out on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the Mahomedans by 25 runs in the first innings. Winning the toss, the latter went in and made a total of 78, the chief contributors being Messrs. Shere Khan 14, Sheriff 14, Y. S. Ali 13, and Hasan Ali 11, not out. The Elphinstonians made 53, Mr. K. N. Spencer hitting up his 19 in a merry style. The Islam second innings was productive of more runs, inasmuch as 80 were scored at the fall of the sixth wicket. The innings was noteworthy for Mr. K. S. Ali's 26 not out. He stayed in for nearly two hours, and played a very straight bat. The fielding on both sides was remarkably dull. Subjoined are the scores:—

ISLAM C. C.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N Y Ali b Banajee | 4 | c and b D E Mody | 0 |
| Y S Ali c and b D Mody | 13 | run out | 12 |
| Shere Khan c and b D Mody | 14 | c and b D Mody | 0 |
| K S Ali c and b Spencer | 3 | not out | 26 |
| Ibrahim b Spencer | 4 | to bat | |
| S Abba c and b Spencer | 4 | b D Mody | 11 |
| M Shafi b Spencer | 0 | to bat | |
| M Sherif b D Mody | 14 | not out | 5 |
| Husein Ali b D Mody | 2 | to bat | |
| Hasan Ali not out | 11 | run out | 13 |
| Tyeb Ali c and b Mody | 2 | to bat | |
| Aziz c and b Spencer | 0 | c and b Banajee | 2 |
| Extras | 7 | Extras | 11 |
| Total | 78 | Total for 6 wickets | 80 |

ELPHINSTONE C. C. (SECOND ELEVEN.)

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| M H Vazifdar b Abba | 0 |
| D H Daroowala c and b Abba | 1 |
| D E Mody b Abba | 1 |
| E D Shroff c and b Abba | 7 |
| N S Sooj l-b-w b N T Ali | 5 |
| N Bhaya c and b N T Ali | 6 |
| K N Spencer c and b Aziz | 19 |
| M P Banajee b Abba | 2 |
| H M Dadina b Aziz | 9 |
| M P Shroff c and b Aziz | 0 |
| S Ayrton not out | 0 |
| Minocher b Aziz | 0 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 53 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th August, as compared with the statement of the 23rd August 1890:—

| | Aug. 23. Rs. | Aug. 30. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 33,00,000 | 33,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 39,21,496 | 47,06,346 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 28,27,513 | 41,09,387 |
| Other Deposits | 2,88,81,424 | 3,14,06,512 |
| Post Bills | 7,366 | 8,911 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 1,38,134 | 1,04,062 |
| Rs. | 4,90,78,933 | 5,36,35,218 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 78,30,058 | 81,43,344 |
| Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise | 10,35,214 | 10,75,062 |
| Loans do. do. | 76,91,345 | 1,06,63,268 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 4,184 | 4,123 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 97,57,001 | 95,59,635 |
| Stamps, &c. | 18,908 | 18,923 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,267 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000 | 3,91,267 | 3,91,267 |
| Bullion | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 1,70,973 | 1,28,255 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 2,21,75,953 | 2,33,51,336 |
| Rs. | 4,90,78,933 | 5,36,35,218 |

ON Sunday (10th ult.), we hear from a Vienna correspondent, the Austrian man-of-war Pola left the port of the same name on a voyage of scientific research in deep seas. The vessel's engines are all above deck, and the room below has been fitted up as two laboratories—zoological and chemical. Four professors have been installed on board, and a number of fishermen were added to the usual number of sailors. Prince Albert of Monaco, with Baron Jules de Guerne, President of the French Zoological Society, came to Pola to witness the first experiments. On the 9th the first trials were made. A trawling net, made in Boston, was lowered by means of a thick wire cable put in motion by a lever of 30-horse power. The net was emptied upon an oval sieve table, which offered an interesting spectacle of animal movement: with fish of all sizes, crabs, and shells were mixed up sponges of every description. Two as big as a man's head, one of an orange colour and the other black, specially interested the men of science. The fish had all burst open in their rapid ascent from the depths of the sea. The Pola will begin by coasting round the Ionian Islands, and will then proceed to the African shore at Bengazi.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Nuthal, Major, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 31.

Weston, Col, Ms, 29th Ms. Infty, off leave, from England.

Baxter, Captain, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, off leave, from Poona.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, RA, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Alexander, Col, Ms, RA, on leave, from Trimulgherry.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Weston, Col, Ms, 29th Ms Infy, off leave, to Cannanore.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Horrocks, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Lucknow.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Walker, Captain, Bo, RA, on privilege leave, from Poona.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1890.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

1. Gentlemen residing in Bombay who may wish to join the Volunteer (Rifle) Reserve are requested to send in their names, address, occupation, age and former service, if any, to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on or before Saturday, the 6th instant.

2. A Regimental Commitee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 8th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3. There will be riding drill for all Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning and Saturday, the 6th instant, at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

4. There will be sword drill for all Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 5th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 21st.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff, Ferozepore.—Capt K E Lean, 2nd Batt Royal Scots Fusiliers, offg Station Staff Officer, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt W G Hamilton, appointed a Depy Assist Adjt Genl.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon G T Mould, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major Ferris, granted sick leave.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—2nd Lieut W F C Taylor, East Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

20th Punjab Infantry.—Capt P G Walker, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem., vice Harris, appointed 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem.

Lieut W H Prendergast. supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Walker.

42nd Gurkha L I—Surgn J T Calvert, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Rogers, granted leave.

2nd Battn 5th Gurkhas—Major G Hawkes, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battn 5th Gurkhas, to be offg 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Gaselee, transferred to the 4th Sikh Infantry.

4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut W R Manning, Wing Officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regt, to be offg Wing Officer.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col C M Stockley, Commanding 1st Battn Norfolk Regt, will be placed on half-pay on the 20th Augt 1890, on completing six years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt C H Moore, Manchester Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

Capt E M Nedham, 33rd Bengal Infantry, will attend the garrison class at Kasauli instead of that at Dalhousie; and the name of Capt A Keene, DSO, Royal Artillery, is struck off the details for the class at Kasauli.

Capt G C Kitson, Depy Assist Adjt Genl, Lahore District, is transferred to the Meerut District.

Lieut N G H Turner, West Riding Regt, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief, as to his disposal.

Lieut F W Jones, East Lancashire Regt, having been removed from his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief, as to his disposal.

The following are the winners of the Bengal Presidency and Provincial Volunteer Medals for the season 1889-90:—

Presidency Medal.—Lieut E W Thelwall, 3rd Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, 74 points.

Provincial Medals.—(1) Bengal.—Lieut C E G Harrison, E I R Vol Rifle Corps, 71 points.

(2) N W Provinces and Oudh.—Vol G J Elles, Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps, 67 points.

(3) Assam.—Trooper E J Jones, Surma Valley Light Horse, 67 points.

(4) Punjab.—Corpl A C Houlihan, 3rd Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, 71 points.

(5) Central Provinces.—Corpl C J Berry, Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps, 64 points.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England, at their own expense, for employment with the Army Service Corps:—Lieut T D Foster, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles; and 2nd Lieut H W Dickson, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Capt E C Stanton, R E, from the Jullundur Divn to the Peshin Division, Military Works.

Lieut W A Harrison, R E, from the Head-Quarters of the Inspr General of Military Works to the Jullunder Divn, Military Works.

The leave to Mussoorie and Simla, on private affairs, granted to Surgn Major W R Murphy, 2nd Bn. 2nd Gurkhas, in G O C C, dated 18th July 1890, page 299, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery.—Major H G F Siddons, No 20 Battery, Southern Divn, from 15th Oct to 31st Dec 1890, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut E E Bousfield, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut D Campbell, for one hundred and four days, on urgent private affairs.

Medical Staff.—Brigade Surgn G W McNalty, MD, for six months, on medical certificate.

Surgn F W G Hall, M B, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut T B Wood, No 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, to Sheikh Budeen, from 16th June to 15th July 1890, on private affairs.

Lieut T B Wood, No 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, to Murree, from 16th August to 15th October 1890, on private affairs.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut F J D Henslowe (Offg Wing Officer on probation, 4th Bengal Infantry), to Simla, for three months, to study the native languages.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut A W S Wingate, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from the 17th June to the 15th September 1890.

39th Bengal Infantry—Lieut L C H Stainforth, on private affairs, to Murree and Kashmir, from date of availing himself of it to the 31st Oct 1890.

1st Punjab Infantry—Capt A Daniell, on private affairs, Kohat, from 6th Oct. to 5th Nov. 1890.

Veterinary Dept—Inspecting Vety Surgn G Kettlewell, in India, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned medical warrant officer is granted leave of absence in India:—2nd Grade Apothecary A G Fay, on medical certificate, for one hundred and eighty-two days, from date of availing himself of it.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 22.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

33rd Bengal Infantry.—Surgn C R M Green, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Banatvala, granted furlough.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieuts F R Patch and E C Pottinger, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieut C E A Jourdain and G H Wylde-Browne, North Lancashire Regt.

The undermentioned passed the Colloquial test in the Parvatiya Language on the 26th July 1890:—Capt C C Chenevix-Trench and Lieut F E Lucas, Bengal Staff Corps.

The appointment of Surgeon A L Duke to the offg Medical charge of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, is cancelled.

Military Works Dept—Capt H Appleton, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Mooltan Divn to the Mandalay Divn, Military Works.

The leave to England on private affairs granted to Major M J Barlow, 9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, is extended to the 19th January 1891.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—Indian Medical Service.—Surg F Wyville-Thomson, MB, on medical certificate, to Hills North of Dehra.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 30.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lieut G F Lenox-Conyngham, RE, Assist Supt, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Mr B Egerton, Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr A D Collis on the forenoon of the 15th August 1890.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs G F Buckley and J Bolster, respectively made over and received charge of the Office of Assist Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Punjab Mines Divn, on the 15th Augst.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieuts W A Harrison and H F Thuillier, R Es, Assist Engineers, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 19th of August 1890.

Lieuts W A Harrison and H F Thuillier, R Es, Assist Engrs, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assist Engineers.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY. THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| STATIONS | Barometer, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 a.m. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·703 | W | 3 | 95·0 | 79·1 | 63 | .. | 21·50 | +2·41 |
| Agra | 29·756 | N W | 5 | 95·0 | 76·0 | 75 | ... | 25·83 | +0·26 |
| Cawnpore | 29·755 | W S W | 8 | 96·0 | 77·1 | 59 | .. | 33·81 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·745 | W | 6 | 93·4 | 77·6 | 71 | .. | 47.43 | +20·40 |
| Jhansi | 29·766 | N N W | 4 | 93·0 | 75·9 | 67 | .. | 42·54 | +11·17 |
| Jacobabad | 29·757 | S | 2 | 97·0 | 77·7 | 65 | .. | 2·08 | —0·74 |
| Kurrachee | 29·8 0 | W | 19 | 88·6 | 76·8 | 78 | .. | 7·04 | —1·46 |
| Ajmere | 29·850 | N W | 7 | 91·7 | 74·1 | 72 | ... | 10·29 | —8·55 |
| Deesa | 29·859 | W S W | 6 | 88·2 | 70·3 | 80 | ... | 13·57 | —8·52 |
| Rajkote | 29·898 | W | 8 | 87·9 | 68·8 | 88 | ... | 14·24 | —10·79 |
| Neemuch | 29·868 | W S W | 10 | 85·8 | 68·6 | 74 | .. | 15·88 | —9·56 |
| Indore | 29·841 | N W | 2 | 85·6 | 68·0 | [illegible] | ... | 22·03 | —2·40 |
| Saugor | 29·816 | WN W | 6 | 86·3 | 71·6 | 80 | .. | 42·68 | +8·69 |
| Jubbulpur | 29·833 | W | 3 | 85·9 | 74·1 | 82 | .. | 34·71 | —12·27 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·879 | S | 3 | 88·8 | 71·7 | [illegible] | .. | 27·44 | —15·63 |
| Khandwa | 29·895 | W | 7 | 89·7 | 74·2 | 79 | .. | 16·80 | —5·97 |
| Raipur | 29·786 | WSW | 7 | 90·0 | 75·1 | 79 | .. | 29·86 | —10·63 |
| Nagpoor | 29·833 | WN W | 6 | 91.2 | 74·1 | 75 | ... | 37·05 | +1·02 |
| Amraoti | 29·868 | W | 9 | 93·3 | 70·5 | 73 | .. | 23·10 | —1·87 |
| Akola | 29·883 | N W | [illegible] | 91·4 | 72·2 | 69 | .. | 25·22 | +0·79 |
| Surat | 29·920 | S W | L | 86·0 | 75·0 | 81 | 0·03 | 49·37 | +15·98 |
| Malegaon | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 29·936 | S | 9 | 83·0 | 75·0 | 90 | .. | 56·71 | —5·49 |
| Poona | 29·952 | WN W | 8 | 85·5 | 63·9 | 82 | 0·13 | 11·47 | —3·18 |
| Sholapore | 29·927 | W S W | 14 | 87·7 | 68·5 | 65 | ... | 12·55 | —6·23 |
| Rutnagiri | 29·932 | W | .. | 82·9 | 71·4 | 90 | 1·13 | 119·29 | +28·86 |
| Belgaum | 29·927 | WN W | 3 | 78·3 | 65·8 | 85 | .. | 34·18 | +2·95 |
| Goa | 29·932 | E | 6 | 84·0 | 76·0 | 95 | 0·35 | 79·97 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·9 0 | W | 2 | 83·2 | 72·3 | 87 | 0·29 | 110·91 | +8·85 |
| Mangalore | 29·974 | Calm | 1 | 82·3 | 72·9 | 86 | ... | 70·99 | —25·36 |
| Calicut | 29·970 | N W | 6 | 85·3 | 74·0 | 79 | .. | 68·37 | —13·08 |
| Cochin | 29·973 | N E | M | 85·3 | 73·1 | 87 | 0·51 | 47·16 | —19·72 |
| Bangalore | 29·991 | W | 5 | 84·2 | 65·4 | 80 | .. | 15·23 | +1·58 |
| Secunderabad | 29·885 | .. | 5 | 89·2 | 70·8 | 82 | 0·10 | 25·25 | +5·74 |
| Masulipatam | 29·847 | WN W | 1 | 95·7 | 76·0 | 80 | 0·10 | 13·19 | —5·27 |
| Bellary | 29·935 | W | 8 | 95·0 | 72·8 | 80 | ... | 2·70 | —3·38 |
| Cuddapah | 29·923 | W NW | .. | 95·1 | 72·7 | 88 | 0·81 | 14·15 | +1·79 |
| Madras | 29·874 | W S W | 10 | 91·2 | 68·6 | 75 | ... | 11·14 | —0·42 |
| Coimbatore | 29·942 | S S W | 4 | 88·5 | 65·5 | 59 | .. | 2·65 | —1·85 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·938 | W NW | 6 | 89·5 | 74·4 | 70 | .. | 10·61 | +2·94 |
| Negapatam | 29·894 | WS W | 3 | 84·9 | 74·7 | 74 | .. | 7·94 | +0·24 |
| Colombo (1st) | 29·961 | S W | 9 | 88·5 | 78·0 | 73 | 0·02 | 5·99 | —13·81 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few local falls such as at Delhi, Agra and Indore, the barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been brisk in Gujarat and also at Surat, Bombay and Malegaon and moderate or slight over the rest of the country. The general distribution has altered slightly, low readings being recorded in the Punjab and high readings in the extreme south. The baric gradients are moderate to the eastwards of longitude 76° and also in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India, while the readings over the rest of the country are nearly uniform. The barometer reads above the normal everywhere, the excess being comparatively less in the south of the Peninsula, Mysore, the Punjab, and on the Malabar Coast. Winds are easterly at Goa and Cochin and southerly at Bombay, Jacobabad and Hoshangabad, while over the rest of the country they are mostly from the south-west and north-west. The wind force has been above the averege at Agra, Karachi, Ajmere, Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Sholapur and Madras and less than the average at several other places. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Akola, 14 at Ajmere and 12 at Karachi and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature has risen above the normal average in most places, except Gujarat, the Indus Valley, the south of the Peninsula and also at Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Surat and Jubulpore where it is below. The highest maximum was 97° at Jacobabad and Masulipatam. Nights are comparatively very cool in Gujarat and Central India and at Poona, but the variations in all other districts continue to be generally small as yesterday. The lowest temperature last night occurred at the most elevated stations (Bangalore and Belgaum). Humidity appears to be generally decreasing, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country, except at stations in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley and at Neemuch, Saugor and Khandwa. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Ratnagiri (1·13"), and light local showers are reported from Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Cochin, Karwar, Goa, Surat and Poona. Pressure is abnormally high, and only a few light local and scattered showers are likely in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is only of half its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is extremely weak to-day.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Pressure has decreased slowly along the foot of the hills of Northern India, also in some stations of lower Burma and the Deccan, elsewhere the barometer has risen. The general distribution is unaltered, and gradient are slight. Winds blow westerly in nearly all parts of the Indian region, except in Burma and parts of Bengal, where it is southerly and south-westerly. The force is about normal at the head of the Bay and on the Sind Coast, but low elsewhere. The mean temperature is slightly excessive in North-East India, about normal elsewhere. Weather is slower in Burma, Bengal, and the West Coast, fine elsewhere. The principal rainfalls are one-and-half inch in Burrisal, Jalpaiguri, and one inch in Rutnagiri. Very fine weather continues everywhere except in the north-east.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st September, 1890.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·811 |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 74·8 |
| Dew Point | 73·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·829 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 7·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 83·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 75·2 |
| General Directions of Wind* | WSW, S, SSW, S, SW, S. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 311 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 0·00 |
| " " year | 56·77 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd September. | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the very valuable horses belonging to the late SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR Esq., B. A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law will be resumed to-day from Lot No. 401.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBIE TALAO OR GIRGAUM ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Ameria, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of January, 1886, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement, 381½ square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax, under Collector's old Nos. 215 and 571, new Nos. 1667 and 2691, old Survey No. 7, new Survey No. 8281, together with the tenements, buildings, or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2052, and Street Nos. 4, 6 and 8, situate on the west side of Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the said Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and partly by a cross lane, on the north by the Dhobie Talao 2nd Lane, and on the south by Dhobie Talao 1st Lane, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the estate of the said Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Ameria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansooklal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the very valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest pattern, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Norowjee, Cabinet Maker, easy chairs consisting of drawing room sofas, chairs and lined with superior plush velvet and tapestry, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, almiras, rich table ornaments, rich China and satsuma flower vases and table ornament, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on views.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

Gold ornaments, consisting of necklaces, bangles, bracelets, earrings, buttons, rings, head ornaments, watch and chain, China bangles, &c.

Silver ornaments consisting of anklets, googri, rings, waist chains, snuff box, &c.

Property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, by Fischer and Fritsch folding harmonium handsome marble clock, Hink's table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels and Persian carpets, superior table ornaments, Japanese flower vases, and wall plates, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS:—

(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1890, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.

Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthenpots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh-fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
UNRESERVED SALE OF THE VILLAGE OF CHENDOWLEE, NEAR POWAY IN THE DISTRICT OF TANNA.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, without reserve by order of all parties concerned.

The village of Chendowlee in the Talooka of Salsette, in the district of Tanna, containing about 122 beegas of sweet batty ground, about 7 beegas of village ground, about 170 beegas of Bhaut ground and about 234 beegas of hilly ground, in all about 534 beegas. It includes a pucka-built Bungalow, cook room and out-houses, and several wells. There is a large number of mango and other fruit trees, besides hundreds of brab date, teak and other trees. The village is about an hour's drive from the Railway Stations of Coorla and Anderi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1890.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, an invoice of superior bentwood furniture, consisting of chairs of various kinds, sofas, benches, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of chairs, sofas, cupboards, bedsteads, almiras, dining and drawing room tables, glass, plated and crockeryware.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under the decretal order made in Suit No. 142 of 1890, dated the 27th June, 1890, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of gold and pearl ornaments, consisting of one necklace set with pearls, emeralds precious red stones, diamonds, one gold necklace, set with pendants, one gold ornament called "Hathkurlo," one gold ornament called "Jutan," of gold, one ornament called "Teeto," stringed, one ornament called "Janio," of gold, one garland of "Rutton," stringed, of gold.

The above will be on view three day's before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone College and Government Record Building Fort—

15 cupboards and a large quantity of books.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14hds. 2½in. very quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 strong yellow varnished pony cart with a bay pony and harness.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT POONA, ON THE BUND ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable landed properties in one or two lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality under No. 68, in the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 12,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the south by the property of Hurry Rowjee, on or towards the east by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known by the name of Jockey House, and on or towards the west by the property of Hurri Rowjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Major C. J. Cautley, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. Ludha Ebhram and Co.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality, under No. 70, within the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 10,065 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on or towards the south by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known as "Jockey House," on or towards the east by the Bund Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Jacob E. D. Sassoon, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Surgeon General Webb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, 3rd September, 1890.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm, and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle,
and
In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,030 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885. Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,**
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee Coach-builder, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Khutry Sidick Hajee Jooma Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell at the premises at 4 p.m. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture dated the 22nd day of September 1888 and made between the said Khutry Sidick Hajee Jooma of the one part and Sorabjee Manekjee Coachbuilder on the other part. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Duncan Road Lower, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (130) one hundred and thirty square yards or there abouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2382 and new No. 9431 old Survey No. 847 new Survey No 4282 and bounded as follows:—that is, to say, on the east by the Duncan Road Lower aforesaid, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Memon Meeya Ahmed Esmail Khundwani, and on the south by the house of Shaik Boodin Kaligar, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 77 Ward No. 7381 and Street No. 323 and 325 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Khutry Sidick Hajee Jooma.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee and Rustim, Solicitors at their office No. 27 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 18th day of August 1890.

MEHRJEE. JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay. 3rd September 1890.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

THE quotation for Bar Silver in London was wired last evening at 54½d., which was last Friday's rate; but the price is called quite nominal. Rupee Paper was ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, but higher, to the same extent, in 4½ per cents., at £89⅞ and £91⅜, respectively. Consols were quoted at 95⅞ *ex-div.*; and the money market was in apparently the same position, no further change in the rates of discount being reported. About £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent, lower, at 107½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 8½d. In Paris, French Rentes were one per cent. higher at 95½; Exchange on London was two centimes higher at fcs. 25·29.

The Linseed Market was firm at an advance of 6d. per quarter in Bombay seed, both ready and to arrive, at 47s. and 46s. 6d. per quarter, respectively, ex-quay. Wheat is also called firm but quotations come ½d. per cental lower for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, and 1d. down for Soft Red, at 7s. 6½d. for the former, and 7s. 2½d. for the latter, White Delhi being still quoted at 7s. 6½d. ex-quay.

A further drop of ⅛d. per lb. took place in the price of Mid-American Cotton on the spot in Liverpool yesterday, at 5 15-16d., making a fall of ⅜d. per lb. since the middle of last month; and the general market closed irregular, the total Sales having been only 6,000 bales inclusive of 700 Surats. American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for the nearest deliveries at 5 61-64d. but unchanged in more distant positions, the fresh quotation (for January-February) being 5 43-64d. Surats are called firmer; but Broach and Oomras are quoted 1-16d. lower on all grades, other growths being unaltered. "Good" Oomras and "Fine" Broach at Havre were half a franc lower, at fcs. 54½, and fcs. 66½, respectively. The Liverpool Imports yesterday were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was dull.

The New York market was closed yesterday.

The feeling in our local Cotton market has been dull to-day in sympathy with advices from the other side, but no quotable decline in rates has taken place, though holders of stocks are doubtless easier to deal with. About 1,300 bales have changed hands, consisting, for the most part, of Bhownugger, at Rs. 167½-72½; but including several hundred bales of Bengals, at Rs. 170; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 172½; with smaller parcels of Indore, at Rs. 167; and Dhulia, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, but less dull in tone. Only a small business has transpired, however, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in some enquiry, and has been taken to a moderate extent, while the price has been put up one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt. In other descriptions there is little or nothing doing, but quotations are given as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 455 bales. |
| Wheat | 18,324 cwt. |
| Linseed | 6,804 „ |
| Rapeseed | 1,861 „ |
| Groundnuts | 941 „ |
| Castorseed | 2,779 „ |

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to report in the position of this market. There is still nothing doing to speak of, but the tone is steady.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day, and it only requires a little encouragement from Silver to send rates up again. A transaction in ready Telegraphic between Banks was reported at 1s. 8 9-16d. and this remittance was offered for November transfer, at 1s. 8⅝d. We quote ready rates at closing:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | 1s. 8 19-32d. | per rupee; |
| Do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 8 9-16d. | „ |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | 1s. 8 23-32d. | „ |
| Credits | 3 months' sight | 1s. 8 29-32 to 15-16d. | „ |
| France | 3 months' sight | 2·20. | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has moved up a little further to-day, say to the extent of 1-16 per cent. in Fours, which have been quoted throughout the day to the close at 103⅜ for Money, and 103½ for Account; but not much business has been done, the lull which usually follows the monthly settlement having fallen upon the market. 4½ per cent. Paper is quoted ⅛ per cent. higher, at 104⅞, but the price is nominal.

SHARES continue quiet, but we note an advance of Rs. 60 in Khandeish Cotton Mill; of Rs. 25 in Sunderdas; of Rs. 20 in Hindustan; and of Rs. 10 in Imperial; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 5 in Alliance, at our quotations.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s Ganges arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Victoria left here for Australia yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peshawur left here for China yesterday evening.

GALLE, SEPT. 2.

The mail steamer Brindisi from Calcutta arrived.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats firmer.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 4½d. |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5s. 7½d. |
| 8¼ „ „ | 6s. 10½d. |
| 40s Mule Twist | 10d. |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 8½d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account. | 95⅞ ex div. |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 95½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 89⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 91⅜ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107½ |
| Bar Silver | 54½d. per oz. |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | 1 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 3 |
| Teheran | 2 | 11 | 48 | 1 | 17 |
| Suez | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 54 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd September, 1890.

| — | Maximum Time. | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | 1 | 37 | ... | 3 |
| „ Kurrachee | ... | 8 | ... | 1 |
| „ Madras | ... | 22 | ... | 1 |

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously registered | 67 | 42 | 68 | 48 | 70 | 62 | 56 | 77 |
| Sept. 2, Tuesday | ... | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | ... | |
| Total | 67 | 42 | 68 | 51 | 70 | 64 | 56 | 77 |
| Total of corresponding date last year | 64 | 91 | 68 | 19 | 66 | 68 | 61 | 59 |
| Do. in 1888 | 55 | 16 | 51 | 33 | 52 | 56 | 51 | 57 |

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—August 14, at Elsham, South Kensington London, Margaret Robertson, widow of the Revd. James Mitchell, Poona, aged 71 years.—R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINGHAM—August 16, at Fern Bank, Moulmein, the wife of Major C T Bingham, B S C, H M Indian Forest Department, of a son.

LEACH—August 5, at Chewton Mendip, Somersetshire, the wife of Edmund A Leach, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FORSTER—August 24, at Monghyr, of consumption. Mrs Ellen Forster, aged 32 years.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ORTHODOX *vs.* REFORMED."—An obvious freak, the author of which is requested to send his name, in strict confidence, to the victims of his playfulness.

# The Bombay Gazette

## WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

IT has recently been announced that a party of Australian officers will in all probability attend one or more of the camps-of-exercise that will be held in India next cold weather. A proposal to that effect has been made by Major-General Tulloch, the officer commanding the land forces of the colony of Victoria, and we can promise the officers who may be sent here that they will be heartily welcomed in camp and city. India has few opportunities of reminding the world that she too must have a place in any scheme of imperial federation that may be worthy of the name, and this opportunity of joining hands with the Australians should be valued. General Tulloch's suggestion, it should be explained, arises out of a recent enquiry into the means of training officers for the local army in Victoria. The chief posts in the colonial force are held by imperial officers who have been lent to the colony by the Home Government. They are doing valuable service to the colony and to the empire, and they keep on the best of relations with the men whom they command and with the Government under which they serve. But they are for the most part staff officers, and there are very few of them. It has lately been brought to the notice of the Government of Victoria that the colonial army not only needs to be increased in various directions, but that better provision must be made for officering it. The officers, General Tulloch reported to the Ministers of Defence, are the weak point in the military organization of the colony. At the present moment there are not sufficient suitable candidates to fill the vacancies in the militia infantry on its peace establishment, and in the event of war there is practically no reserve of trained officers from which the battalions would be completed to war strength. It would be fortunate if, in such circumstances, the defence of the colony did not collapse in the day of peril. The material available for filling the ranks of a colonial force is magnificent. General Edwardes, whose report last year upon what he saw was the immediate cause of the recent revival of the movement for colonial federation, spoke almost with enthusiasm of the physique of the men enrolled in the Victorian militia. Sir Charles Dilke found that they did not look like regulars, but like the very best of the volunteers in the old country. This is saying as much as it is possible to say of any force, and it should be added that the Australian "militia" display an intelligence which makes the learning of drill with them a matter of weeks. The four thousand or more men in the colony who are sworn members of rifle clubs constitute a valuable reserve, and it is from their ranks that the five thousand troops already enrolled would be readily augmented in the hour of danger. General Tulloch declares that many men in Victoria seem to be born soldiers. There are certainly some excellent shots amongst them, for the vast open spaces in the colony make it easy for them to find a rifle range, and it would be a marvel if under the circumstances they did not shoot well. And yet the art of war seems to have been very imperfectly learnt. Little, General Tulloch complains, has been done as regards the practical instruction of officers in taking up and entrenching a position, and neither officers nor non-commissioned officers have been trained even in the construction of shelter trenches or breast works and *abatis*, which would be essential if Melbourne had ever to be defended against invasion. It is evident that the provision of this serious need cannot be put off to the day of emergency. The suggestion has been made that England, or possibly India, might spare competent officers if urgent need for them were to arise. But this is out of the question. India has already no more officers than she needs, and England is a long way off, and might find it exceedingly difficult to do anything for the colonial army. Colonial spirit, however, is certain to be equal to the occasion. The true solution of the problem would be found in at once establishing a military college at the joint cost of all the Australian colonies. It will of course be answered that this is impossible until the question of colonial federation has been dealt with. Outside advice on the subject may seem presumptuous, but we venture to say that the immediate formation of the college would only make colonial federation easier and inevitable. A school of military instruction is already in contemplation in Melbourne; but the best that a single colony can do in that direction must be inadequate, and a college worthy of the colonial forces can only be established at the joint charge of them all. The establishment of such an institution would only be anticipating the certainty of federation, and, as we have said, would constitute one more fact in favour of federation. The Victorian authorities, however, seem to prefer to wait upon events, and as a temporary measure it has been proposed by General Tulloch to obtain the services of an imperial staff officer as garrison instructor, teaching tactics, elementary field fortification, and military topography. From officers who come out best in practical and theoretical examinations and in drill, a selection is proposed to be made, and six each year are to be sent to Shoeburyness or Aldershot as the case may be. This will in time provide the colonial force with a supply of competent officers and it will do much to keep up the something more than solidarity of feeling which exists between the colonial and the imperial forces. Still the officers returning each year from England would be few in number, and the need for efficient company officers and subalterns upon which General Tulloch insists so seriously could scarcely be adequately met without making full provision on the spot for training and professional instruction. Whatever provision may finally be made by the Victorian Government for military education in the colony, there is no limitation on its part to make the outlay necessary for colonial defence. The votes for the Defence Department—which is the mild colonial euphemism for Ministry of War—were recently laid before the Legislative Assembly in Melbourne, and they include an increased outlay in many directions. The proposals that have been made for a reorganization of the force, with brigades of all arms as units, necessarily belong to the larger scheme of colonial defence which awaits the adoption of colonial federation before it can be carried out. The brigades would include over 1,900 men each, and it is proposed that Victoria and New South Wales shall supply three each. South Australia could scarcely be asked to do less, but Queensland, which refused to bear its part in the expenditure arising out of the Naval Defence Act, is an uncertain quantity, even though Sir Samuel Griffiths, who was ejected from office for trying to commit the colony to the bargain, has lately made his peace with the Brisbane Parliament, and is once again in the Ministry. Victoria, at all events, is again showing that she means to treat colonial defence as a serious question, and that she is prepared to make sacrifices for it.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce have an encouraging account to give of the trade of the port in their review of the year 1889. The year in question may be called a great wheat year, for of the Rs. 1,91,63,349 increase in the exports no less than a hundred and sixty lakhs were represented by wheat. The entire trade export and import was far in advance of that of any previous year. It came to Rs. 12,41,31,816, as against Rs. 10,52,25,508 in 1888, which itself was largely in excess of the busiest year previously on the record. The increase, so far as foreign trade was concerned, was exclusively in the exports, the imports showing a decrease of a little under three and a half lakhs. Imports on the whole have steadily increased during the past five years; but exports have fluctuated with a capriciousness quite discouraging to the notion that the largeness or smallness of our export trade is determined by the sterling value of the rupee. Thus, while imports have gone up pretty steadily from Rs. 2,18,40,874 in 1885-86 to Rs. 3,63,04,846 in 1889, exports which at the beginning of the quinquennial period were returned at Rs. 4,41,50,250, fell to a little over two crores and a half in 1887-88, rising to three and a half crores in 1888, and to Rs. 5,16,15,344 last year. The Committee of the Chamber reporting some months since expressed their regret that they could not anticipate a further expansion in the export trade for this year, for the short rains in the Punjab had had a bad effect upon the rape-seed crop, and in a less degree upon wheat on unirrigated land. The Sind crops, however, were abundant, and wheat prospects, on the whole, were not discouraging—a forecast which the activity of Karachi in wheat exports this season, as compared with Bombay, has fully justified. The increase in the wheat exports last year was, as we have said, about a hundred and sixty lakhs; raw cotton also showed an increase of twenty lakhs. On the import side the chief item is a net increase of about twenty lakhs in the value of the cotton imports. The feature of the cotton imports of Karachi is the large gain that is being made by goods of Indian manufacture carried coastwise over European goods taken to the port in the same way. From Rs. 17,39,377 worth in 1885-86 to Rs. 21,62,620 in 1889 is a steady growth, and it coincided with a decrease of the European piece-goods imported coastwise from Rs. 1,04,89,458 to Rs. 88,85,347, last year. In yarns again, the foreign imports show a slight falling off, while yarns of Indian manufacture show an increase of about a lakh and a half. The Chamber note that while exports of raw wool show a considerable increase the increase is not in direct trade with Europe, but is almost entirely due to shipment of unpressed wool to Bombay, and they express their regret at this as it is difficult, they say, to see how the wool trade can be carried on as profitably through Bombay as from Karachi direct. The report bears evidence of the continued interest of Karachi in the question of improved railway communication with Delhi, a subject which is not likely to be forgotten by Government if the Karachi Chamber can help it.

IT is a pity that when Sir John Gorst was questioned during the Indian Budget debate upon the railway intentions of the Government of India he was not asked to state what was meant to be done with the scheme for continuing the Delhi-Kalka Railway to Simla. The report now is that the line is to be begun as soon as possible after arrangements have been completed with the Delhi-Kalka Company, and it would have been well if Sir John Gorst had been asked what the line is to cost, what the monthly cost upon it will be, even while it is carrying a maximum of traffic, and finally what need there is for making this line until every railway in India for which necessity can be pleaded has been made. Those who declaim against the exodus to Simla may have reasons of their own for condemning the project, amongst them, no doubt, being that a Simla railway will constitute one more reason why the annual migration should continue. As, however, we have never joined in the cry against the "exodus," that is not an argument that in any degree weighs with us. The chief objection to a Simla railway being constructed now is that it would mean an expenditure of money that is much urgently wanted on railway extension elsewhere—on railway extension that would pay—which this scheme certainly will not. It will have an inappreciable goods traffic, its passenger traffic will be concentrated within two months of the year, and though no statement has been made upon the subject, it is difficult to see how an excuse could be found for keeping the line open between seasons. A railway whose chief function would be to carry the official population of Simla to the hill top in March and bring it down again in October, has no *raison d'être* that will satisfy any one who looks for a return for money spent—and it seems to us that the inopportuneness and wastefulness of the project demand a strong protest. Only recently the advocates of a project of undoubted utility in Western India have had almost to go on their knees to the Government to get even a miserable ten thousand rupees for the revision of a survey; and yet this scheme, which, so far as trade and public convenience are concerned, will be almost as useful as a switchback railway, is to be pushed through without any one having asked for it and without any proof of its necessity being furnished.

THE directors of the Manchester Ship Canal had a gratifying report to present to the shareholders at the tenth half-yearly meeting, which was held the day before the mail left. Hampered and obstructed in the earlier days of its progress it was doubted whether the undertaking would ever become an accomplished fact. But preliminary difficulties overcome, at the cost of great labour and vast expense, later obstructions and opposition which might under ordinary circumstances have been disheartening have been dwarfed into insignificance. During the past year the projectors have scored a victory over the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and one of the neighbouring Railway Companies, besides inducing two others to obtain powers to place themselves in direct communication with the canal railways. Naturally, at the meeting of a company with a capital of ten millions, there were many shareholders who "wanted to know," and to these the chairman, Lord Egerton of Tatton, and the financier, Sir J. C. Lees, were able to give satisfactory replies, and at the same time to give further information as to their subsidiary projects. Sir J. C. Lees regretted he "could not see into the middle of next week," but he thought it was probable the canal would be completed within the Parliamentary cost and within the prescribed time. In 1892—early in 1892—he believed it will be open, for several sections are already complete, and in all others rapid progress is being made. The speaker referred, of course, to the canal proper when he stated that various sections are complete, for there are as yet no warehouses or connecting railways. But during the past year the company has obtained power to raise additional money to construct these. The proprietors seem, as the noble chairman observed, to have good reason to be highly satisfied with their position, for that the canal is certain to direct the destinies of Manchester and the neighbouring Lancashire and Yorkshire towns is now apparently fully believed by Parliament as well as by the merchants and tradespeople of the district.

IN his opening speech, Lord Egerton of Tatton referred particularly to the necessity of having pure water in the canal, and insisted that the Acts of Parliament which related to the cleansing of rivers from sewage should be rigorously enforced. But this is a subject upon which opinion is divided among the shareholders. Rivers and canals in South Lancashire are used as much for channels for drainage as for purposes of navigation. The Mersey, which forty years ago so abounded in salmon that north country apprentices' articles contained a stipulation that they should not be fed on it more than three days a week, has long been so polluted that a drop of its water leaves a mark as permanent as an ink-stain, while the Sankey Canal, which affords a means of communication between St. Helens and Runcorn, formerly a fruitful angling ground, has for years past contained water of a milky whiteness and an odour so pronounced as to be detected from a mile away. With a view to preventing the ship-canal resembling this, the Company has been busily engaged expounding its views on the drainage schemes of various towns on its banks. At the recent meeting a large shareholder urged that in securing pure water for the canal, the Company must not overlook the fact that the nature of the industries of this locality required water and sometimes made that water impure. The Company must not do anything that would destroy those industries, and therefore it was to be hoped that in endeavouring to make the water as pure as possible they would do nothing to sacrifice the industrial development of the locality. The chairman said the Company had no wish at all to interfere with the industries of Lancashire. What they wanted to insure was that sewage matter would not be turned into the docks of the canal. Subjects of this kind have long been bones of contention in South Lancashire, and it is very doubtful whether the water of the ship canal, after a few years, will contain any more animal life than its smaller neighbours.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR yesterday visited Messrs. Bolton and Co.'s establishment. Before his Highness returns to Baroda on Thursday by the mail he will visit the silk mill and wool factory in Bombay. His Highness, in company with the former Dewan, the agent, and a few sirdars, attended the concert at the Town Hall of the Bombay Philharmonic Society, and was greatly pleased with the singing.

SIR STERNDALE BENNETT's pastoral "The May Queen" was sung last evening by the Bombay Philharmonic Society in the Town Hall. There was a fairly large audience. The concert proved an enjoyable one, although it must be admitted it was not so brilliant a success as on the first rendering of the cantata by the society a year ago. A full account will be given in to-morrow's issue.

MR. MACKENZIE, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, it is understood, intends taking a year's furlough in March next to recruit his health, which is not all it might be. By the time of his departure, Mr. Mackenzie, says the *Pioneer*, will have had just four years in the Central Provinces: four years of hard and successful work on the part of the ruler, and of responsive development on the part of the provinces, which have not known such a period of progress since the historic days of Sir Richard Temple.

THE first report on the sesamum (*til*) crop of the Central Provinces is as follows:—"It is at present too early to foretell the character of the *til* crops, as much of it has not yet been sown. For early sowings the rainfall has been rather too continuous, but there is no reason to believe that any substantial damage has been caused, except perhaps in the northern districts."

IT is satisfactory to learn that there has been a general increase during the present year in the trade of Bengal with Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim. The exceptional figures of 1887-88, however, were not reached by 6·89 per cent. The most marked improvement is in the Bhutan trade. In Nepaul there has been an increase of 8·03 per cent., and in Sikkim there are substantial proofs of recovery after the serious interruptions of last year.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN are passing the summer at the new Hotel Victoria at Sorrento, where they are living very quietly. Some festivity, however, has been going on lately, owing to the arrival of H. M. S. Phaeton at Naples, the officers of which ship have organised several excursions to Capri and other places in the neighbourhood, for the entertainment of the Ambassador and his party. A small regatta was got up last week between the various boats' crews of the Phaeton, and Lady Dufferin gave two dances at the Hotel Victoria, to which a large number of English and Italian vistors were invited. Mr. Stronge has been the Attaché in attendance.

AN up-country correspondent, in the course of a letter on the abandoned match between the Gymkhana and the Parsees, says:—"The Bombay Gymkhana has always worthily represented English sport in this Presidency, and though it may not see its way to letting the 'clouds roll by,' immediately, it might perhaps give its support to the following suggestion:—I beg to propose that an English team representing Bombay cricket clubs generally, and to be called 'Bombay,' send a challenge to the Parsee Club, and do its best to take some of the shine out of them, and if it fails the first time, to keep on until it lowers their colours."

A HOUSE of five stories (leaning against a rising ground) has just been excavated in Pompeii, in which important frescoes are still in a good state of preservation. In the principal room is a representation of Bellerophon—a youth holding the winged Pegasus with one hand, while with the other he receives the orders from Proetus, who is seated on a richly decorated throne. The lower part of the house is divided into bath-rooms. The paintings in the frigidarium are specially well preserved—a nymph riding on a sea-horse, and a frieze with comic scenes of pigmies fighting birds and crocodiles in Egypt.

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## OSMAN DIGNA AT TOKAR.

CAIRO, SEPT. 2.

Osman Digna is reported to have arrived at Tokar with three thousand followers.

## CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

## TRADE SUSPENDED IN THE SOUDAN.

With a view to prevent the spread of cholera in Egypt, the operations of the grain trade between Suakim and the interior have been stopped.

## SMOKELESS POWDER.

PARIS, SEPT. 2.

The result of the French manœuvres, held with a view to test the efficacy of the smokeless powder, is pronounced an unqualified success.

## FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 2.

A colliery explosion occurred at Boryslaw, in the province of Gallicia, yesterday, eighty miners being suffocated, presumably by after-damp.

## RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 2.

A railway train was derailed yesterday at Arrines, several passengers being killed and injured.

## A SHIPOWNERS' UNION.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A great British shipping union has been formed for the purpose of opposing the men's unions and promoting the owners' interests.

The union represents a capital of a hundred millions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## FUNDS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Trades Union Congress, at Liverpool, has adopted a resolution of sympathy with the Australian strikers, and is appealing to all Unions to collect funds and help the greatest labour battle they have ever fought.

## CHOLERA AT MECCA.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Cholera is extinct at Mecca, and is lessening among the pilgrims at El Tor.

## THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day.

## THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 2.

The second match of the semi-final ties was played this evening in glorious weather, in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators. The ground was in good order, and the pace throughout was quite the best. The contending sides were :—The 18th Hussars—Mr. Birch, Captain Marling, Captain Laming, and Captain Daly (back). The Royal Fusiliers—Mr. England, Mr. Fowler-Butler, Captain Nugent, and Mr. Hickie, (back). In the first quarter, the advantage was all with the Fusiliers, who beat back their opponents and scored two goals, the first being by Mr. England with a difficult side shot. In the second quarter, the pace was very hot, and after some up and down work, in which the Fusiliers were the stronger party and always on the aggressive. Mr. Butler was unfortunate enough to come an awful cropper ; his pony, a speedy iron grey, crossed his legs, and fell on top of his rider, who on being relieved was found to have slipped his shoulder. This placed him *hors de combat*, and Mr. Flood had to take his place. This was a great loss to the Fusiliers as Butler was in great form, and was simply invaluable as a forward. The Fusiliers stuck to their work very pluckily but without Butler they were no match for the Cavalrymen, who carried all before them, despite the desperate defence of Mr. Hickie who did all he knew to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Captain Daly, of the Hussars, resigned the position of back to Captain Laming, and the change worked the desired effect. In the last two quarters the Hussars secured three goals, and won the match. It was a capital game and with a little better luck the Fusiliers would in my opinion have won rather more easily than their opponents did. Great sympathy is felt for the gallant 7th who were greatly fancied. It would be invidious to single any of the players for special mention, as all played well, and there was a total absence of jealous play.

The final tie between the Veterinary Class and the 18th Hussars, will probably be played on Thursday, when it is generally expected that the former will easily win. The Queen Anne's Cup, which is the prize, has been manufactured by Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, in a highly creditable manner.

## THE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERALSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 2.

Lieut.-Col. Young, 24th Punjab Infantry, will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General at Army Head-quarters, when Major Ridgeway retires from that appointment.

## BRIGADIERS FOR CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

The Brigadiers for the various camps-of-exercise this year will be selected from the senior officers on the spot.

## A VICEREGAL DURBAR.

A grand durbar will be held at Agra during the stay of H. E. the Viceroy at that station.

## A DEWAN ATTACKED BY THE MOB.

On Saturday a band of bazaar ruffians attacked the Dewan of the Maharajah of Benares, while he was taking his evening drive. Assistance arriving he escaped with only a few injuries.

## OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ORAKZAIS.

Operations against the Orakzais are postponed.

## THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 2.

The second entries for the Madras Races closed yesterday. Only nine new entries were made.

## THE LEISHMAN-HOLLAND DEFAMATION CASE.

Judgment in the case, in which Mr. Leishman sued Mr. Holland, of the Murree Brewery Company, for Rs. 5,000 as damages for libel, was pronounced by the High Court to-day in favour of Mr. Holland.

## THE COURTALLAM CASE.

The High Court to-day, ordered the transfer to its file the appeal pending before the Sessions Court at Tinnevelly in connection with the Courtallam Falls bathing case.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 2.

The High Court ordered to-day the transfer of the appeal in the Courtallam Case to its own file. The Judges expressed themselves strongly against the sentence and refusal of bail by the Sessions Judge after perusal of the Magistrate's judgment. There was a great sensation in the Court. The petitioner's counsel then read a telegram from Government advising the District Magistrate to ask the Sessions Judge for bail. The transfer has given public satisfaction.

# NOTES FROM BILLIMORA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BILLIMORA, SEPT. 1.

THE Sooba (Collector) of Nowsaree came here to-day to stay for about a week. He is a Parsee gentleman, and I think it is for the first time that we have in our midst a Parsee as a Sooba of the Mahal. Entrance to the public service, in the Gaekwar's territory, being made by selection, very few Parsees were formerly appointed to high offices, but under the new regime of his Highness the Gaekwar, things have changed and persons of any nationality, if found fit, are given high offices. He has put up in the residence of a private gentleman, as the Parsee dharamsala was found too small for him.

The Billimora people have an injustice to which they have drawn the attention of our energetic Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mr. F. A. H. Elliot. It appears that a plot of ground, which is assessed under the ordinary rules of land revenue, say at one rupee per bigha, is assessed at the rate of Rs. 37½ per bigha if houses are built upon the same. Anybody will see that the rate is too high, but the worst of it is that this rate holds good only for lands in or near the town of Billimora. Other largely populated towns as Gandevi, Nowsaree, Baroda, &c., do not pay so much, and it is quite unjust that a small town like ours should be made to pay such an exorbitant rate. It is confidently hoped that Mr. Elliot will give the matter his careful and serious consideration.

The Munsiff of Naosari, Mr. Dattatroy Dajee Adhikary, has been transferred and an LL. B., of the Bombay University, has been appointed for him. This gentleman has an aptitude for doing "quick business." Whereas the former munsiff on an average disposed off three or four suits daily, the present one does on an average 15 to 20. It is, thus, certain that the work in arrears will be disposed off very soon.

His Highness the Maharaja is really to be congratulated upon his having called for a list of Government officials, who have contracted debts, and who still hold offices in the State. I think his Highness will do well to promulgate an order restricting every Gaekwari official from contracting debts in the territory in which he serves.

The rule in regard to separation of the revenue from the judicial department, is not made applicable to all taluka towns. For example, the wahiwatdar (mamlatdar) of Gandevi is still exercising judicial as well as revenue functions.

# TRESPASS BY CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short Bill, No. 8 of 1890, has lately been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council for amending the law now in force relating to trespasses by cattle. The object of the measure is to make the existing law on this subject more deterrent than it is now, by enhancing the rates of fines now levied for every head of impounded cattle. The following is the scale of fines levied under the present law, Act 1 of 1871, for every head of impounded cattle :—

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Elephant.......................................... | 2 | " |
| Camel or buffalo.............................. | " | 8 |
| Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, or a heifer | " | 4 |
| Calf, ass, or pig ............................. | " | 2 |
| Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid | " | 1 |

It is now proposed by Section 2 of the Bill, to empower the local Governments to authorize, under certain circumstances, the levy of double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale.

Next, it is proposed by Section 4 of the Bill, to extend the provisions of Section 26 of the present law (which section prescribes a penalty for damages caused by pigs), to animals other than pigs, and to raise the fine ten to twenty-five rupees.

It will be seen from the above that the principal amendments are two. The first is intended for punishing persons who, it is said, deliberately allow their cattle to commit depredations upon the properties of their neighbours ; and the second, for dealing with certain tresspassing cattle, which cannot be captured or identified for the purpose of conveying them to the pound.

I think the penalties prescribed by the Bill are, indeed, too heavy, and are likely to throw very great hardship upon the owners of cattle, especially in places where the owners of properties neglect to fence them. The public will have, therefore, much to say against these penalties. But before they can do this, they have, I think, every right to see whether the representations referred to in the statement made by the honorable member in charge of the Bill before the Council are really reasonable to induce the Legislature to amend the existing law, the provisions of which are, it is generally considered, quite adequate to afford every protection against damages caused by the trespassing cattle.

In this view of the subject I am of opinion that the Government of India ought to cause to be published all the representations received by them on this subject, along with the Bill, before passing it into law, to allow the public to say what they may have to say in the matter. I am not unaware of the fact that to prevent hardship the Legislature have reserved power to the magistracy to remit a portion of the fine levied, but my own experience in matters of this kind enables me to say that few magistrates will be inclined to do this. Nor have I lost sight of the fact that the power of extending the provisions of the new sections to a particular area, has been reserved to local Governments ; but this is not quite a safeguard. Any district magistrate acting upon a petition by a few indiscreet villagers, may easily induce Government to get these amending sections extended to places where in reality there may be no necessity at all for so doing.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

Rutnagiri, August 26.

# QUARANTINE.

WITH reference to previous reports relative to cholera at Arabian Red Sea ports and the quarantine imposed on vessels, a letter from the British delegate to the International Sanitary Board at Constantinople states that the cholera broke out on board a steamer during the voyage from Bombay to Aden, and that this vessel landed at Camaran, Red Sea, eight cases of cholera on its arrival there on the 2nd of July. Cholera showed itself also at Mena, near Mecca, on July 28, and spread rapidly among the pilgrims. These pilgrims began to return to Jeddah on the 1st of August, and took cholera there with them. On the 5th ult. there were 15,000 pilgrims gathered together in Jeddah, and the English steamers refused to take them away. Vessels returning to the Mediterranean from Jeddah or Yembo have to perform quarantine of 15 days at Tor, and after this five days at Moses Wells. Those proceeding to Turkey have, besides this double quarantine in Egypt, to perform another at Beyrout or Smyrna. Vessels bound from Jeddah or Yembo to any part of the Arabian coast or Persian Gulf have to perform ten days' quarantine at Camaran.

# ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

IT would be both idle and impertinent to dwell in this place, either biographically or critically, on the long, splendid, and blameless career, of Cardinal Newman. It may be permissible, however, to pay a tribute of admiring recognition to the amazing fertility of resource displayed under the circumstances by the *Times* newspaper. The venerable Cardinal died about 9 p.m. on Monday. On Tuesday morning the *Times* came out with no less than six and a half columns of necrological notice. Of course, nine-tenths of the article had been slumbering in one of the editorial pigeonholes in Printing House Square for an indeterminate period. Possibly from time to time the MS. record of John Henry Newman was looked out, read over, and "touched up," or rather "down," to date ; but at all events, there it was, ready to be launched, with tremendous effect, on the early morrow of the illustrious ecclesiastic's death.

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If John Henry Newman had lived in the sixteenth or the seventeenth century he would assuredly have been a minister of State—an arbiter, perhaps, of the destinies of empires—a Richelieu, a Mazarin, a De Retz, possibly. But there was nothing of the eighteenth-century prince of the Church about him. Not in the least like Fleury or de Rohan. But go back a couple of hundred years thence, and read the life of Cardinal Bellarmine. That mighty controversialist had, to my thinking, much that was intellectually in common with the illustrious recluse of Edgbaston. Bellarmine found a foeman worthy of his steel in Fra Paoli Sarpi : Newman had an antagonist able enough, but scarcely of his own calibre, in Charles Kingsley.

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There is not a great deal of evidence to show that he cared much about the Cardinal's scarlet ; and it is curious to remember that another famous Roman cleric, the Rev. John Lingard, D. D., who died in 1851 at the age of eighty, refused altogether the hat offered him by Pope Leo XII. He had been a schoolmaster, and died a humble parish priest; but, in his latter years, he gratefully accepted a Civil List pension of £300 a year granted him by Lord Melbourne. He had well earned both the hat which he declined, and the pension which he took. That monument of learning, industry, acumen, and impartiality, "Lingard's History of England," will endure, perhaps, as long as the "Apologia Pro Vitâ Suâ" or the "Grammar of Assent."

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The hypercritics are now at loggerheads as to the precise whereabouts of the birthplace of Arthur, the Great Duke of Wellington.

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It is at least consolatory to reflect that we are approaching the end of the utterly wearisome and unfruitful controversy as to the exact locality of that "high hall" at Brussels, in the "windowed niche" of which "Brunswick's fated chieftain" sate and listened with Death's prophetic ear, to the roar of the cannon which ushered in Quatre Bras and Waterloo. The brewery, formerly a coach-builder's show-room, in which the Duchess of Richmond's ball did, or did not, take place, has been purchased, with a view to its demolition, for 60,000f., by the authorities of a neighbouring convent ; and the perturbed spirit of Sir William Fraser may henceforth rest in peace. The great Duke of Marlborough used candidly to own that all he knew of English history had been derived from the perusal of Shakespeare's plays. Similarly, as regards what may be called the "side lights" of the Waterloo campaign, we may be content to pin our faith to what Byron has told us in "Childe Harold" and Thackeray in "Vanity Fair."

⁂

The "Great Pink Pearl !" Was that not a popular play some time since ? Its popularity must, however, cede to the present, although, perchance, transitory vogue of the "Little Red Pearl of the German Ocean." Such is the endearing name given by Hans Breitmann, in an ecstasy of jubilant *empfindsamkeit*, to our ex-possession, Heligoland. Very droll reading is the young German Emperor's speech to the stolid Frisian fisherfolk who have suddenly been promoted to the dignity of German nationality. The "Little Red Pearl," it seems, is to be so strongly fortified as to become a kind of High Dutch Gibraltar at the mouth of the Elbe, "a permanent warning to all who would dare to invade the shores of the Fatherland.' A delicious peroration ! It was about equivalent to telling the bought-and-sold Heligolanders, "You shall be happy ; you shall be rich ; you shall be famous under German rule, *and some of these days you may be bombarded by several squadrons of ironclads.*"

⁂

Baron Huddlestone is not only a righteous judge, but a very brave man. Undismayed by the agonies of an acute attack of gout, his lordship persisted in going on circuit ; and unable to be present in court on the first day of the assizes at Lewes, he had the grand jury summoned to his bedroom, and delivered a very lucid charge to them from between the sheets. Bravo, Baron Huddleston ! The quality of valour is not, however, confined to the virtuous. Bad men can be brave ; so, at least, Clarendon said of Cromwell. As another example, we may remember that dreadfully wicked Sergeant Bradshaw, who was president of the High Court of Justice which condemned Charles I. to death. Richard Cromwell ("Tumble-down Dick") made Bradshaw one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. The wicked Sergeant was very sick—even at death's door—but he set such high store by his charge that he had the Seal brought to his sick chamber and placed under his pillow, vowing that he would carry the seal into the next world with him. "By the Lord, sir," observed a too candid friend, "*it will melt if you do.*"

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I suppose that while the learned Baron at Lewes was haranguing the grand jury from beneath the judical canopy of a four-poster, the High Sheriff, in a deputy lieutenant's uniform, stood at the foot of the bed, and the javelin-men mounted guard on the stairs. There have been divers signs and symptoms lately warranting the inference that ere long country gentlemen appointed to the dignified but, at present, afflictive office of High Sheriff will be freed from the costly obligation of bringing gilt coaches to meet her Majesty's judges and escorting them with guards of halberdiers to their lodgings. You remember the judge who fined the High Sheriff £500 for dispensing with the gold coach and the javelin-men. The successor of the armorial shrieve was wiser in his generation. When the assizes came round, he engaged a travelling circus *en bloc*, and welcomed the justiciars with an imposing cortege of highly-trained milk-white Arabians, cream-coloured ponies, and educated mules led by "supers" in the most splendid habiliments.

⁂

Sir George Campbell has complained in the Commons, "of the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in putting the un-English emblem of St. George and the Dragon upon the sovereign." The House laughed, and the chairman of Committees gravely replied that the question ought to be raised on the vote for the Mint. St George and the Dragon an "un-English" emblem ! St. George of Cappadocia has been the tutelar saint of Merry England ever since A.D. 1222, when a great national council held at Oxford commanded the feast of St. George to be held as a holiday by the lesser ranks throughout England.

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Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall," has said some unhandsome things about St. George, especially as regards some transactions in bacon, when he was Commissary General to the armies of Diocletian, and Calvin roundly called George an "imaginary saint ;" but the learned Alban Butler asserts that the real George, Saint and Martyr, has been mixed up with a notorious reprobate named George the Arian, usurper of the see of Alexandria and persecutor of St. Athanasius. The dragon legend I must leave to Mr. Baring Gould to expound. As regards the English coinage, the original smiter of the dragon—on a gold angel struck by Edward IV.—seems to have been, not St. George, but St. Michael ; but the Georgian and draconian effigy combined, first appeared on the "George noble" of Henry VIII.

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At the same time it must be owned that there is something approaching pigheaded stupidity in the obstinate refusal of the Mint authorities to affix the denominational value to all our coins. On foriegn coins you at once read their worth. How is the unhappy foriegner in this country to discriminate between the value of a florin, a double-florin, a half-crown, and a five-shilling piece ? I have a superstitious liking for the "dragon" sovereign—one of the most beautiful specimens of modern numismatic art extant—but, in justice to the stranger within our gates and the ignorant among ourselves, I think that the coin ought unmistakably to proclaim itself as being worth one pound, or twenty shillings, sterling.

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The session of Parliament now hastening to a joyfully contemplated end, began drearily enough ; but who can deny that its closing hours have been full of the wildest fun and frolic ? Dr. Tanner's complaint of the "character" of the vegetables supplied to honourable members in the House dining-room was droll enough ; but the genial representative of Mid-Cork surpassed himself when, on Tuesday evening, he denounced "the right hon. gentleman"—meaning the Home Secretary—as "one of the basest, and meanest, and lowest kind of skunks that ever sat on the Treasury Bench." Of course, Dr. Tanner subsequently apologised. It was only "his way."

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Until I read Dr. Tanner's characteristic deliverance I was not aware that anything of the nature of a hierarchy existed among skunks. I met one in Canada many years ago, as he darted across a road along which we were driving, and remembered him by his perfume for a fortnight. But there are degrees, it would seem, in everything. Dr. Tanner's assertion of comparison in the baseness, the lowness, and the meanness of skunks, reminds me of the story of the good country clergyman who preached a sermon, in which he strove to show that there was no object in nature, animate or inanimate, so ugly but it possessed some element of beauty. An analogous proportion has been advanced by Leonardo da Vinci in his Tracts.

⁂

At the conclusion of the service the clergyman was waited upon by a most horribly deformed and crippled man who had been one of the congregation, and who sarcastically asked him whether he could discern any element of beauty in his aspect. "Well, sir," replied the parson, "You are, no doubt, sadly afflicted, but I may candidly tell you that you are the best-looking humpbacked and bow-legged dwarf with one eye and a hare lip, that I have seen for a long time."

⁂

The Napoleonic Legend, of which Lord Rosebery and a very few scholars of cognate tastes are, to all appearance, the only custodians remaining in England, seems to have fallen into a sad condition of oblivion in our editorial sanctums. In a description in a leading daily on the memorial to the Prince Imperial in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Chiselhurst, I read of an "arched canopy diapered with small squares of terra-cotta, enriched with a symmetrical treatment of the violet, the centre of each square bearing the Napoleonic badge—the golden B."

⁂

Alas, poor Legend ! No question of a printer's error here. The writer of the paragraph evidently thought that "B" stood for Bonaparte. As a matter of fact the Imperial cognizance is a golden *bee*—the First Emperor's coronation robe and his flag as Emperor of Elba were powdered with bees ; and the violet was adopted as a temporary emblem by the Bonapartists in 1814-15 as an occult intimation to the initiated that Napoleon might be expected back in France in the early spring—with the violets.

⁂

An American lady named Phelps is under the impression—and proclaims that impression from the housetops of journalism—that a "High Dress League" is needed to check the growing prevalence of the *décolletée* among ladies. A small group of the most influential leaders of feminine society is to be organised in New York, Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia. These ladies having agreed to regulate their own costume "with regard to the essentials of decorum," will bind themselves never to receive a second time into their parlours a woman who is immodestly dressed. The efforts of the High Dress League ladies are to be seconded by "a dozen clean-hearted, high-minded, socially powerful men" who will "firmly take the stand" to decline invitations from hostesses who invite them to meet immodestly-dressed guests. The fundamental idea of the League is thus, obviously, boycotting.

⁂

I can readily imagine the feasibility of organising an English branch of the High Dress League, say at Little Peddlington or Scandalberry-on-Maggleton. Organising committee : the Hon. Witherina Crowsneck ; Mrs. MacScraggy ; Mrs. Collarbones; the (2) Misses Bladebones-Sharp ; and Mrs. Saltcellars—with power to add to their number. Meanwhile, I should advise all ladies who have good figures and are sensible enough to follow the mode, to consult the plates of the "History of Fashion," by Augustin Challamel, translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie (Sampson Low and Co.), and I venture to think they will agree with me in saying that there has rarely been a period when the female fashions were more beautiful, more tasteful, and more becoming—save to the nice people with nasty ideas—than they are at present.

⁂

What's in a name ? How many millions of times the question has been asked, matters little, but I have always ventured to maintain—the Shakespearian query to the contrary notwithstanding—that there may be a great deal in a name. "Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon, King at Arms," is a name that has not ceased to stir the spirit. The mere name of a French general called D'Aurelles de Paladine almost sufficed to turn the tide of victory in the Franco-German war of 1870 ; and who shall say that a glamour of power and influence does not surround the name of "General Master-Workman Powderly, Head of the entire organisation of the Knights of Labour"—the said "Knights," I take it, being a very truculent American trades union ? "General Master-Workman Powderly !" What a mouthful ! It beats "Aldiboronto Phoscophornio. When saw'st thou Chrononhotonthologos ?" And yet I daresay "Boss" Powderly, with the terrific attributes, is quite an affable party, apt to remind you that "its a long time between drinks."

⁂

Mr. Senator Tamplin, whose friend went down to Jericho the other evening and fell among roughs, when remonstrated with by the magistrate for wearing a very big gold watch-chain in public and after dark, replied that he had always understood that all persons in England were honest. We can appreciate the compliment, half with a blush and half with a smile ; but regards honesty in the streets of London, the question is one almost entirely of locality. I would not mind walking at midnight with my coat open and a chain *en evidence* from Apsley House down Piccadilly and St. James's Street into Pall Mall ; but I should certainly button up very tightly if I had to walk from the St. James's Street corner of Piccadilly to Charing Cross and the Strand. Yet Fleet Street, by night as well as by day, is a very honest thorough'are.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

# MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. P. BARNES, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted a year's leave to Europe on medical certificate.

THE following appointments have been made :—5th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. A. Carleten to be Squadron Commander *sub. pro tem.*, but to remain seconded. Lieutenant S. C. Gough, to be Squadron Commander *sub. pro tem.* Lieutenant H. J. M. MacAndrew, supernumerry on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer. 2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. E. Tod, from 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F A Jacques, North Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas.—Major C. A. Mercer to be Commandant; Captain F. M. Rundal to be second in command ; Captain M. T. Thomson to be Wing Commander ; and Lieutenant W. G. Walker, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. Schofield to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant C. G. Prendergast to be Quatermaster.

THIS month, according to *Truth*, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are about to proceed to Germany on a round of visits, will probably go to Heligoland for a few days, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Dutchess of Oldenburg, who pass a few weeks on the little island every autumn.

# THE CONGRESS AND THE ENGLISH RADICALS.

SOME of the native papers by no means approve of Mr. Eardley Norton's announcement that henceforth the Congress movement at home is to be carried on in alliance with the Radical party. The *Indian Spectator* says :—Tall talk of this kind—and it is, at its best, nothing more than tall talk—perhaps does well in a platform speech ; but our Congress friends should take care that their spokesmen do not use language likely to do more harm than good to their cause. There are many difficulties which have to be encountered before the Congress can hope to have its demands granted ; and these difficulties are not likely to be diminished by the adoption of what looks like a spirit of bravado by Congress 'orators.' Moderation of language is in all matters useful, and we are not sure the Congress agitation has arrived at that stage when it can dispense with it. As to Mr. Norton's faith in the Radicals giving him all he wants for India, we have yet to see what the Radicals will do when in power. They had a chance in 1886, when they could have made England bear a share of the costs of the conquest of Upper Burma ; but we all know how the chance was thrown away. It is idle, therefore, to speculate on the future. The Congress can only hope to succeed by carrying on its agitation in a more reasonable and moderate spirit than it has of late evinced ; but speeches of the kind that have recently been made by some of its most ardent supporters are sure to minimise its influence, both in England and in India. Even assuming for a moment that Mr. Norton is right in thinking that the salvation of India lies in the hands of the Radicals, and that, therefore, the Congress should cast in its lot with them, is it fair to the Congress that this step, which, in our opinion, is not dictated by prudence, should be determined upon by a few members of the Congress party without and before consulting that body, as a whole ? We are not sure that the Congress will sanction the step ; but whether it sanctions it or not, why should a few of the gentlemen connected with it undertake to commit it to a course of action regarding which it has not been consulted at all ? It is unfortunate for the Congress that some of its supporters cannot restrain themselves a little, but give vent to language which can do no good to their cause.

The *Indu Prakash*, speaking on the same subject, says :—Now it may be true that in point of fact our best friends may be counted among the Radical party, but there is no wisdom in making enemies in the other parties by openly abusing them. The policy of the Congress has been so long to prefer its appeal to the entire British nation, irrespective of parties, to seek assistance from all, and not to identify our cause with any particular party to the exclusion of the rest. Our delegates, too, kept themselves discreetly neutral, and they got their reward in the sympathy they received from men of all shades of opinion. It is indeed admitted that in the end we may be driven into the arms of the Liberals, but that will not be our own act, but the result of the coldness or hostility, as the case may be, of the other parties. Mr. Norton departs from these wise lines, and invites an out-and-out identification with the Radicals. The result will be that we shall lose the good-will of the few friends we have outside the Liberal ranks, while we shall not make any new friends among those we are to join exclusively. Mr. Norton's references to the British Indian services are also needlessly offensive. A more conciliatory tone in the speeches of our speakers will serve our cause better.

# THE ADVENTURES OF THE CAWNPORE MAILS.

How the mails were brought from Unao to Cawnpore on the 6th August is a stirring story, writes the *Pioneer*. The heavy rains in the hills during the last fortnight in July had caused unprecedented floods in the Ganges at Cawnpore, as also at Aligarh and in the Ramganga at Bareilly. From the Cawnpore bridge the only dry land to be seen above the sheet of water was the railway embankment. The level of the flood above the line was three feet greater than below, and the velocity of the current through the bridges was terrific. The bridges, large and small, fortunately held : but on the night of the 5th the water topped the embankment between the Cawnpore bridge and Unao, and breached the railway in five places. All the breaches were contained within a mile of railway—their total length aggregated 1,150 feet, and the maximum depth varied from 13 to 33 feet. On the morning of the 6th the water was pouring through the breaches at great speed. Boats were sent from Cownpore, but could not cross the stream. Then an attempt was made to tow two boats up from the bridge with gangs of men, but the hawsers snapt and the boats were swept away. Eventually a railway cutter was placed on a trolly and run out to the west end of the breach. The current was like a mill race, and at times the rowers could make no way. They were carried away through topes of trees and submerged villages. The drowned out villagers shouted for help, but the boat was too heavily laden to rescue them just then. At the end of an hour's hard pulling and poling over occasional shallow places the other side was reached, and the English mails safely landed in time to catch the Bombay train.

After rescuing over 100 unfortunate people, some of whom had been without food for five days, continues the *Pioneer*, attempts were made at repairs. No passengers had been able to cross on the 5th and 6th, and on the 7th the current was even worse than before. The upper class passengers, however, were transhipped in the cutter. On the 10th arrangements were made for taking third class passengers across in large country boats from a point about a mile up on the Cawnpore road, but this had to be discontinued on the 12th owing to the shoaling of the water. In the mean time, however, a diversion for foot passengers had been completed round the first breach, and light draught boats were used on the remainder. By the 15th diversions for foot passengers had been completed round all the breaches. Since then 3,000 workpeople have been employed in filling up the breaches. Fortunately sand is available close at hand, but the work is necessarily slow. On the 15th the first breach was filled in, and it is hoped that the repairs will be completed this week. The chapter of accidents does not close with Cawnpore. In the Bareilly branch of the railway on the 1st of August the embankment was in two places eroded by the eddies that were caused by the force of the current under the bridges ; and the breaches so made were widened by the inrush of water into formidable gaps, the one 272 feet long and 51½ deep below rail level, and the other 60 feet long and 20 deep. Repairs were promptly taken in hand, and it was only on the first day that passengers were unable to continue their journey. The smaller gap was quickly filled in, and by the 6th passengers were able to walk along the rails which had been floored with bamboo and converted for the time being into a suspension bridge over the larger breach. The flood fell very slowly, and it was not till the 6th that a diversion 3,500 feet long could be commenced. This was completed and opened for public traffic on the 15th.

# NAVIGABILITY OF THE EUPHRATES.

THE *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 10th July has the following :—

The Ottoman Department of Domains has recently examined the question of the navigability of the Euphrates at all seasons. The engineers in charge of this mission have recently concluded their labours. They have expressed the opinion that no serious obstacle presents itself to the possibility of rendering the river navigable.

The Belgian Consul at Aleppo says on this head that Midhat Pasha, whilst he was Valy of Baghdad, without recourse to any kind of dredging or work whatsoever, established a service of steam-boats, which rendered great service to the trade of the colony, but which was suppressed as soon as the Governor changed his residence. The engineers are of opinion that the works to be executed are confined to the clearance of the remains of old sluices, to the stopping up of fords, and to the clearance, with the aid of drags, of sandbanks drifted by the current.

The expenses necessary for this purpose amount to 500,000 francs, without counting the cost of floating material. This sum will be proportionately raised on the revenues of the Imperial domains situate in the vilayets of Aleppo, Mossoul, and Baghdad.

The Sultan intends to establish a regular service by means of a sufficient number of steamboats, in order to give Aleppo a portion of the trade of Baghdad diverted by the Suez canal. The projected work will be the precursor of the large railway about to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf. It will henceforth secure, moreover, a certain outlet for the cereals grown in the regions mentioned, and which, in years of abundance, remain in warehouses in default of economic means of transport.

MR. LABOUCHERE says :—The Emperor is going to present his portrait to Lord Salisbury ; and the Emperor has requested that a portrait of the Prime Minister may be sent to him in exchange.

THERE is to be one more American princess! Miss Hollingworth Price is to marry Prince D'Ardeck, a grandson of the Prince of Hesse.

# THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE usual general meeting of the above Society was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo. Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, the Vice-President, presided.

The following papers were read by Mr. P. B. Joshi and Dr. W. Dymock :—

"On the Household and Village Gods of the Maharashtra," by Mr. Parushottam Balkrishna Joshi.

"Notes on Pithora Worship and on a form of Fire-Worship among the Ancient Arabs," by Dr. W. Dymock.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE DEITIES OF THE MAHARASHTRA.

The deities worshipped by the Hindoos on this side of India, especially in the Maharashtra, may roughly be grouped into the following classes, namely—(1) the Grihadevatas, or house gods, which includes (a) the Ishtadevatas, or chosen gods, and the Koladevatas or family gods; (2) the Gramadevatas or village goods ; and (3) the Sthanadevatas, or local gods. Besides these deities a number of devils is also worshipped. But, as a rule, the worship of these devils is strictly confined to the lower classes and the aboriginal tribes. The following observations are restricted to a description of the household and village gods only.

GRIHADEVATAS.—The Grihadevatas, or household gods of the Hindoos, may be sub-divided into two classes : (a) the Ishtadevatas, or chosen gods, and (b) the Kuladevatas, or family gods. The Ishtadevatas are generally called the Panchayatana, or group of five gods. The five gods that form the Panchayatana are Ganpati, Vishnu, Shiva, Devi, and Surya. In most cases all these five gods are represented by small stones gathered from some sacred river. The god after whom the Panchayatana is to be named is always placed in the centre, and the other gods are arranged in a circle round it. The worship of the Panchayatana is strictly restricted to the Brahmans and a few other high classes. But women of all classes, even Brahman, until they attain a certain age, are precluded from either touching or worshipping the Panchayatana, especially the *Shaligram* stone of Vishnu. On the other hand, the worship of the Kuladevatas is common to all classes of the Hindoos. The Kuladevatas are either males or females, but the majority of them are females. The worship of the Kuladevatas appears to have been adopted by the higher classes from the Shudras and other lower classes, among whom the Kuladevata is considered the principal house-god. About the time of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, and subsequently during the earlier part of the rule of the Peshwas, the worship of the Kuladevatas was in high favour among the Brahmans and other Hindoos of the Maharashtra. But since the exposures of some of the Karhada Brahmans of the Deccan, who were accused of offering human victims to their Kuladevatas in the latter days of the rule of the Peshwas, the worship of the Kuladevatas generally declined in the Maharashtra. At present their worship is not much in favour among the higher classes, and in most Hindoo houses a separate image of the Kuladevata is not now worshipped, it being supposed that the Devi in the Panchayatana represents the Kuladevata better than a separate image which does not possess the same sanctity as the Panchayatana. Nevertheless all high class Hindoos, especially the Deshastha Brahmans, invariably worship (at the beginning of auspicious ceremonies, such as threadgirding or wedding), their Kuladevatas, and feed Brahmans and their wives in their name ; and in some families on such occasions a special dance, called the *Gondhal*, or confused dance, is performed.

GRAMADEVATES.—Every village in this Presidency has its special god or goddess, called the Gramadeva, Gramadevata, or Gramadevi. They are either males or females, but the majority of them are females. As the Kuladeva is the guardian of the Kula or family, so the Gramadeva is the acknowledged guardian of the Grama or village. It is the duty of the Gramadeva to watch after the health, wealth, and prosperity of the villagers, and in cases of any general sickness in the village, such as the prevalence of cholera or some other epidemic, the Gramadeva is always resorted to by the villagers. In most cases the village gods are rough stones covered over with oil and red lead. The chief village gods or goddesses are Amba, Ambika, Amba Bhavani, Aptaba, Adinath Bhavani, Bhairav, Chedoba, Chamunda, Ekvira, Kalika, Kala Bhairav, Khandoba, Mahalakshmi, Mahalasa, Mahankalli, Matrika, Maha Bhairav, Maruti, Mumba, Saptashringa, Shitala or Shitaladevi, Vagreshwari, and Ucchala. In some places one village contains two or three village gods, each being considered a guardian of the particular street or locality to which it belongs. For instance, the village of Kelva in the Konkan has three gods. The principal god of this village is called Kalika and the other two gods called *Ovakcha deva* and *Phiriacha deva*, being named after the localities wherein they are situated, and the *Urbs prima in Indis*, even when it was a mere hamlet, possessed not less than three village deities. These were the Mumba, the Kalika, and the Gramadevi. It is generally believed that the city of Bombay derives its name from the goddess Mumba or Mumbadevi, which apparently was the principal goddess of the village. But if Mumba was the principal guardian deity of the village, why the name Gramadevi or *the* village goddess (as distinguished from other deities in the village) was given to the goddess whose temple is located near the Kennedy Bridge in Bombay I cannot conceive. The temples of the Gramadevators are generally situated in the heart of the village, and in a few cases they are located on the outskirts of the village. The priests, or chief worshippers of the Gramadevatas, are called Bhopis and Pujaris, and for the most part they belong to the Gosavi Gurao or Jamgam castes. In a few cases the temple-ministrants are Brahmans. Among the Shudras and other lower classes, whenever a person gets ill in the village, his friends and relatives go to the temple of the village god or goddess, as the case may be, and request the ministrant to consult the deity as to the cause of the disease. The temple ministrant takes two betel-nuts (sometimes flowers are also used) and sticks them one to the right and the other to the left of the god or goddess as the case may be, and asks the god or goddess to drop down the right side betel-nut if the disease is merely a bodily sickness, and to drop down the left side betel-nut if the disease is caused by an evil spirit. After a time one of the betel-nut falls first. If the left side betel-nut falls first, the sick man's friends are told that he is suffering from a disease caused by an evil spirit, and that they should go to a *bhagat*, or exorcist, who would tell them the name of the spirit and the remedy for its removal. In some parts of the Konkan the Gramadeva is appealed to even in cases of thefts ; and in such cases the god is said to do the work of a police detective to the perfect satisfaction of the villagers. There are several methods by which the agency of the village gods is used in the detection of crime. One of these, or rather the most important of these, is called the *Gaonki*, or in the popular language of the unlettered villagers, the *Gaonsayai* or *Gaonsaya*. It is only in cases of thefts of valuable articles that the ordeal of the *Gaonki* is resorted to. In cases of petty thefts—that is, of articles such as fowls or fruits, the offering of a cocoanut to the village god, or the incantations of the exorcist or the temple ministrant are deemed sufficient to intimidate the offender, and to make him restore the thing stolen to its owner. Whenever a villager thinks that the article of which he has been robbed by some unknown person is of so high a value as to entitle him to the privilege of convening the *Gaonki* or village assembly, he goes to the village headman and informs him of his intention. The headman, in consultation with the ministrant of the village temple, fixes a day for the general meeting, and orders the village watchman to require the villagers to assemble at an appointed hour in the temple of the village god. When the villagers are assembled the temple-ministrant repeats some incantations, worships the village god with flowers and red powder, burns incense in a brass pot called *Dhuhatre*, and places it before the god. Facing the assembly, he now proclaims in a loud voice as follows :—"In this village of so and so the theft of such and such article took place on such and such day. The matter has been duly brought to the notice of the village god, and the god's assistance is solemnly invoked for the detection of the crime and for the punishment of the offender. Let all those who are innocent touch this pot of holy incense and swear before the god that they have not stolen the article. And let him also who has by mistake or through ignorance or through any other cause taken away the article, confess his guilt before the god in order that his offence may be forgiven. But if any one after committing the offence, knowingly and willingly touches the holy incense, the curse of the god shall rest upon him and his family." He then hands over the pot of holy incense to the villagers one by one. Those who are innocent of course do not hesitate to approach the god and touch the holy pot. But the real offender always hesitates to do so, and at last he is made to confess his guilt. The fear of incurring the anger of the Gramadev is so great that in nine cases out of ten the thief confesses his guilt and promises to return the article stolen to its owner. Thus the village god, while he is a terror to the thief and malefactor, is supposed to be a guardian, a friend, and a blessing to the peace-loving peasantry of the village wherein his temple is situated, and it will be perceived from the following incident narrated by a friend that, through motives of self-interest, his existence in the village is considered a great blessing also by the Brahmans and other high classes who inhabit the village, or who possess any landed or other interests therein. On one occasion the proprietor of a village in the Konkan who while deprecating the action of Government in withholding their support from the higher education in the country, was on his own part doing everything in his power to thwart the spread of primary education among the peasantry of his village. On being asked why he gloried in keeping the peasantry in ignorance, smilingly observed that it was a great blessing to him and other respectable members of the village that the peasantry were left uneducated and engrossed in superstition! "At present," said he, "I am not obliged to undergo the expense of keeping men to watch my fields and my mango trees, because the village god does the duty for me either without any remuneration or at the cost of a fowl or a cocoanut. But once the peasants are educated and made to believe that the great Gramadev, of whom they are so much in awe now, is nothing more than a block of stone capable of doing neither good nor evil, thefts and impudence will increase in the village, and there will be no end to my troubles."

NOTE ON PITHORA WORSHIP.

The *amavasya*, or night of new moon, which falls on the 15th of August and last day of the Hindoo month *Sravana*, bears the local name of *Pithori*. Molesworth's Dictionary informs us that it is so called because of an observance called *Pithora* or *Pathora*, which consists of drawing with flour the figures of sixty-four *yoginis* and worshipping them. In Bombay a fair is held at Walkeshwar on this day, and as the last day of the *Parvan*, or dark fortnight of a lunation, is an auspicious time for performing *sraddhas*, inasmuch as the moon affords her *amrita* or ambrosia to the *Pitris*, or deceased ancestors, on that day; numbers of Hindoos resort to the village on the night of the 14th in order to perform their *sraddhs* at the Banganga tank. The *Pithora Puja* is usually performed in the evening in private houses, and is under the especial patronage of the women, who make preparations for it during the day. In the first place, 64 sets of cloths (*vastra*) have to be provided for the 64 *yoginis*, in attendance upon the goddess Burga, who presides at the ceremony. This seems a large order, but the ladies are equal to the occasion, and improvise a suit or *Jori* by taking a flock of cotton about six inches long, pinching it in at intervals with turmeric paste, and then doubling and tying it. When all are ready they are placed in a tray until wanted; in another tray are placed sixty-four betel-nuts and the same number of betel leaves; in a third a necklace of jasmine for the goddess, and a supply of copper money; in a fourth a quantity of rice. Pulses, ghi, sugar, water, &c., &c., as required in all kinds of *puja* are placed in their proper vessels. All the different kinds of fruit and flowers which are in season, including a bunch of cocoanuts, are also placed in trays. When these preparations have been completed, an open canopy made of battens is festooned with branches of ornamental shrubs, and suspended from the ceiling near the east wall of the room. Beneath this is placed a *Chawrang* or square stool; on the floor round it a border is drawn with red colour, and on the upper surface of the stool are drawn sixty-four little figures with turmeric flour to represent the *yoginis*. Meanwhile the women of the house prepare the bouquet, which is to represent the goddess Durga, by taking a large bundle of entire balsam plants and some long leaves of Pandanus and tying them up between two large leaves of Colocasia round which they wind many turns of cotton thread; into these turns the small white floral bracts of the *Keora* are stuck vertically. The bouquet is then placed upright upon the *Chawrang* leaning against the wall. *Puja* is performed in the usual manner, commencing with the worship of Ganesha, by the master and mistress of the house or by the mistress only, with the assistance of a Brahmin priest, who sits on their right hand. The special features in it are the invocation by name of each of the sixty-four *yoginis*, and the throwing of a pinch of rice and afterwards of water upon the *Chaurang* after the pronunciation of each name. Also the presentation of the sixty-four sets of cloths and sixty-four pieces of money to the *yoginis*. After the *puja* the *Pothi*, containing the history of the rite, is read in Sanskrit and afterwards explained in proper story-teller's style in Marathi. The substance of the story is as follows:—"A Brahmin's wife had borne several children, but they had all died. The Brahmin, after performing the *Sraddh* of the last child, began to abuse the poor woman and threatened to drive her from the house. She in despair wandered away into the forest, and at length faint and weary came to a temple of Ambabai (Durga). The guardian of the temple, to whom she told her troubles, in reply to her demand for shelter, said that Ambabai and her attendant *yoginis* would shortly be there to worship, and if they saw her would be very angry and would probably kill her; but if she hid herself in a Bhael tree close by, and waited until the goddess had finished *puja*, and then fell at her feet and told her troubles, she might obtain relief. She hid herself as directed, and shortly after Durga with sixty-four *yoginis* or attendant fairies came to the temple to perform *puja*. The goddess remarked to the guardian that there was an odour of human beings, and asked if any mortal was in the temple. The reply was in the negative. After *puja* the goddess again said that she was sure there was a human being near. Upon this the poor woman fell at her feet, told her troubles, and begged for aid. The story then ends happily; all the dead children are restored to life, and in company with their mother return to the house." It is said that from this time the custom of worshipping Durga and her sixty-four *yoginis* has been practised by women who have children in order to preserve them in health and strength. Women who have no children do not perform the worship, but they often take a vow to do so should they be blessed with offspring. All the offerings made at this worship are the perquisites of the Brahmin who superintends; their value may be about Rs. 5. The person who reads the *Pothi* and explains it receives 8 annas: the reading and explanation occupy about half an hour.

NOTE ON A FORM OF FIRE-WORSHIP AMONGST THE ANCIENT ARABS.

The Arabian lexicographers under the name of Tasliaa mention a practice, which in the time of ignorance was used in the case of drought, or barrenness of the earth, to obtain rain. It was the custom to hang to the tails of, or according to some to tie upon the backs of wild bulls or cows the plant called Salaa along with another plant called Ushar, and to kindle fire therein and make the animals ascend upon the mountains, or according to some, drive them down from the mountains. The plant called Salaa is described by Abu Hanife in his "Book of Plants" as growing near a tree and then clinging to it, and climbing it, with long green leafless shoots, twining upon themselves and upon the branches, and bearing black berries. It must, therefore, be a parasitic plant, probably a species of Cuscuta or Dodder. *Ushar* is the name in Arabia and Persia for the well-known "Calotropis or Gigantic Swallow-wort" which is so common in India, where it bears the Sanskrit name of Arka. Ushar is generally supposed to be an Arabic word, but the author of the Burhan states that it is a Persian name for plants with a milky juice. If this is correct, the word is probably of Arian origin, and may be connected with the Vedic word Usra, or the root Ush. But the most interesting point in connection with this ancient Arabian custom is its similarity to the *Samidh-homa*, or oblation of fuel to fire, which is practised by the Hindoos, in which the Araka is one of the kinds of *Samidh* or fuel employed. Among the Hindoos this plant bears the names of *Arka-pattra* or *Arka-parna*, "lightning leaf, *i.e.*, having cuneiform leaves," *Rudra* "sacred to Rudra," *Aditya* and *aditya-pattra*, "sacred to the Adityas," *Surya* "sacred to the Sun." Arka is also a name for the sun. In Vedic times the leaves of Calotropis were used in sun-worship, and at the present time the Maruts are worshipped on Saturdays with garlands made of its flowers. Its connection with the sun and with lightning is shown by the popular superstition mentioned in the Mahabharata (I. 716), that the plant renders blind those who approach it. The importance attached to this plant in the ancient worship of the elements was probably due to its habit of growing in sterile ground, and being able to flourish and produce abundance of flowers and fruit without being supplied with water. Rudra, to whom it was sacred, was the personified roaring of the storms, the father of the Maruts or winds, accompanied by lightning, like the crackling or raging of fire; but he was also auspicious (*Siva*) as he cleared the air, afforded rain to the husbandman, and drove away diseases. For this reason we find the Arka used by some at the present day to propitiate the goddess Sati or Durga, the wife of Siva, the Puranic Rudra, who is supposed to decide the fate of new-born children. Another custom general amongst Hindoos is that a man who has lost three wives must make his fourth marriage with the Arka plant, after this he may expect to have better luck. We also find the Arka invoked by parturient women to facilitate delivery; a small piece of money and a *vira* being offered to the plant a leaf, of which is taken, and, after being placed upon the woman's head, is returned to the plant. Again Calotropis is the *kul* or *arbor generationis* of the Bhandaris, the well-being of whose cocoanut trees depends so much upon a favourable condition of the elements. We have here a most interesting example of the stability of the *customs of the people*, which shows how much may be learned by tracing them to their origin. With regard to the other plant used by the Arabs in their sacrifice to the elements, it was probably selected for the same reason as Calotropis, namely, its ability of subsisting without any apparent nourishment beyond that which it obtained from the atmosphere. It is on this account that the Dodders and other parasitic plants are called in India A'kasavalli and A'kasa-muli—"air creepers," and "air rooted;" they are used for medicinal purposes, but I am not aware of their being used in sun-worship. The natives of India having observed that the plant abandons its connection with the earth, and not having noticed the suckers by which it draws its nourishment from the host have a saying that the happy discoverer of its roots will obtain great wealth and the power of becoming invisible at pleasure. With respect to the statement in the Satapatha Brahmana noticed by DeGubernatis, that every part of the Arka plant bears the form of some part of the human body, I leave it to your ingenuity to trace the resemblance. The Arabs liken the fruit to the faucial bag of the camel.

After a vote of thanks to the contributors of the above papers the meeting was dissolved.

## THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Greenan brought up on remand and charged Emoumoodin Mithakhan, before Mr. Richardson, with committing murder by causing the death of Hajee Phyam, a cook shop-keeper at Falkland Road, on the 24th ultimo. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, the accused being undefended.

Dowlat Lalkhan, a servant of the deceased, Hajee Phyam, said: He entered the service of Hajee Phyam last Ramjan, and knew the accused Emoumoodin. He was in his master's employ for eight or nine days after witness was taken on. The deceased turned accused out when he found some money and a pot missing. The accused, four or five days after, was taken on in the service of one Ally Jan, who had a shop close to the shop of the deceased. There was an altercation between the deceased and the accused after accused was employed in Ally Jan's shop. Witness heard the altercation when the deceased asked Ally Jan why he had taken accused in his employ. The dispute between the deceased and the accused was regarding the wages due to the accused by the deceased, and the accused then said, if he received his wages due to him by deceased, he would leave Ally Jan's service. Ally Jan after some conversation with the deceased turned the accused away from his service when the accused and the deceased abused each other. The wages of the accused were paid by the deceased after he had been served with a summons from the Small Cause Court. The accused then joined the service of Chimakhan. The accused used to pass and re-pass the shop of the deceased when he stared angrily. On Saturday night, the 23rd ultimo, the witness was sleeping in the front part of the shop of the deceased, and deceased slept at the rear part of his shop. At that time there was no one else in the shop, which has two entrances: the one in the front and the other at the rear. On that night the door of the rear part of the shop was fastened from the inside and one-half of the frontdoor was shut, and the other half was open. About 3-30 a.m. of the 24th ultimo witness heard a noise of pots and pans striking against each other, which were in Hajee Phyam's room, and went in and struck a match when he saw accused coming out of the shop quickly. He held accused by his *bundee*, thinking accused had committed a theft, and called out "Hajee, Hajee," when accused gave witness a blow on the chest. He then let go his hold, and accused ran away towards Gol Pitta. The witness then struck another match, because he thought accused had stolen something. He then saw Hajee lying dead on his cot, with his throat cut. He did not see any one else in the room but the accused. Witness then went running to police sepoy No. 502 D, brought him to the shop, got a light, and showed him the dead body of Hajee Phyam. The policeman asked witness if he had seen anything. Witness replied he had seen accused coming out of the shop. A knife was then found on the ground about two paces from the cot. There were blood stains quite fresh on the knife (produced). The policeman picked up the knife and took charge of it. A jemadar and three or four other police officers came there, and soon after went to the shop of Chimakhan to see if they could find accused as he was living there. The police found the accused there, and witness pointed him out to the police. Accused was found lying down with his face covered, and nothing on his body. Witness then uncovered his face when accused asked him what was the matter. Accused was then arrested by the jemadar and brought down from the loft, and they then returned to Hajee Phyam's shop. The knife (produced) belonged to the deceased, Hajee Phyam. It was kept in a wooden box (produced). There were four knives in the box, and the knife (produced) was one of them. The knives used to be kept in the box when accused was in the service of the deceased.

Accused declined to cross-examine this witness.

Mohobut Deen Mahomed, a cousin to the deceased, was next examined. His evidence was similar to that he had given before the Coroner, and which had already appeared in our columns.

Dost Mahomed Hafiz Baburally, a cook employed in Chimakhan's shop, on the Falkland Road, said he knew the accused, who was taken on the service of the deceased about six months ago, but was dismissed from deceased's service as deceased found money missing from his coat pocket. The accused then got employment in Ally Jan's shop, from where he was also dismissed. The accused was subsequently employed at Chimakhan's shop where he resided. At about 3 or 3-30 a.m. of 24th ultimo accused came home and knocked at the door. Witness opened the door and let him in, and asked accused where he had been, who said he had been to the *tamasha*. Accused had no *bundee* on, but wore a *dhotur* and a head cloth. An hour after the police, accompanied by witness Dowlut, came and arrested accused, and took him away. The police came again to Chimakhan's shop, and went to the back-yard, and there found in the presence of witness and four other persons some cloth lying on the tiles of the roof, which was found to be the *bundee* belonging to the accused, which was wet. Accused was not in the habit of stopping out after the doors were closed.

Nunekhan Summerkhan, a servant in the employ of Chimakhan, said, the *bundee* (produced) belonged to the accused. He saw the *bundee* on the accused on the evening of the 23rd ultimo. On the following morning accused was arrested, and the *bundee* was found on the tiles of the roof of the shop of Chimakhan, and it was wet.

Ally Jan Elibux, a cook-shop-keeper at Falkland Road, said he employed accused for a short time. The deceased Hajee Phyam, with whom he was previously employed giving accused a bad character, witness dismissed him.

Sittaram Bhugwansing, a servant to a confectioner named Kassiram, said he recollects the morning the accused was arrested. He saw a man coming out of the shop of the deceased about 2 a.m. Witness was then sitting in his master's shop selling milk. He heard a heavy blow in the shop of the deceased before he saw the man come out, which attracted his attention. He did not notice the clothes worn by the man who came out of the shop of the deceased.

Hajee Abdoola Yar Ali, a cook employed in Chimakhan's shop, was next examined and corroborated the statement made by the witness Dost Mahomed Hafiz Baburally.

Inspector Chislett, in whose section the alleged murder was committed, gave evidence as to the arrest of the accused on the morning in question.

At this stage the Magistrate adjourned the case till to-day for the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon.

## MATRICULATION CENTRES.

A BELGAUM correspondent writes:—A crowded meeting was here held on Sunday afternoon in the Native General Library Hall, to protest against the action taken by the University in discontinuing the holding of the Matriculation Examination at this centre. Many respectable gentlemen and a large number of students attended. Mr. Joglekar was voted to the chair. It was unanimously resolved that the University be requested to cancel the notification recently issued. Mr. Natu, in seconding the motion, urged on the necessity of a Matriculation centre in the Southern Mahratta Country, which comprised a number of High Schools. A committee of five leading members of the Belgaum bar was appointed to draw up the petition to be sent to the University. It was also resolved that a public meeting be again held in the same hall on Thursday next, when the petition will be read, passed, signed, and forwarded.

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GOLD exploration in Wales have been undoubtedly disappointing, but the Select Committee on Woods and Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown do not admit that this is owing to the depressing effect of the Crown royalties on private enterprise. The Crown is entitled to all precious metals there, whether found on Crown lands or on private property, but licences to explore are granted for a royalty of one-fifteenth of the ore extracted if obtained on Crown land, or of one-thirtieth if on lands not belonging to the Crown. Many mines have been projected, but only three or four are doing anything.

## ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MUNICIPAL CLERK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jamsetjee Muncherjee, described as a Municipal clerk in the A Ward, was charged on remand, at the instance of Mr. W. Pearson, Acting Assessor of the Bombay Municipality, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, in respect of a sum of Rs. 13,356-14-11, under Section 409, of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defence.

Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Coyajee called said: I have searched through the accused's remittance report on the days following the day on which the collection was made to see whether the amounts of these bills and the bills themselves were entered. I do not find the bills Nos. 5052, 5069, 9580, 5695, 4279, and 11814 entered in the accused's remittance reports.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—I only examine the ward collection book once a month.

Mr. Payne: Is that the practice of individuals of wards?—It could not be examined oftener than this. If my attention would have been attracted to a bill two months before I noticed any other entry appearing in the book, I would have called the ward clerk's attention to it.

Mr. Payne: Did you examine the books with sufficient care?—Such a thing might have escaped my attention. My mode of checking the book was to look through it, and call the ward clerk's attention to each uncollected entry.

Mr. Payne: Could any uncollected entry escape your attention for two years?—No. It might have escaped me for some months. Some entries remain unchecked by anybody for months.

Mr. Payne: Do you ever check the totals in the remark columns that you say have been tampered with occasionally?—I have been Superintendent for a year, and I never checked those totals. It was not the duty of anyobdy in the Municipality to check those totals.

Mr. Payne: Do you mean to say that there is no checking over the entries of the ward clerks, and that they are let to run on for some months together?—Not the whole of them. There is no control exercised over the ward clerks to see that the amounts are those actually received.

Mr. Payne: I believe the amounts of each ward clerk comes in a year to several thousand rupees?—Yes. They may amount to half a lakh.

Mr. Payne: What is the salary of a ward clerk?—It ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 a month. I countersign the ward clerk's reports without checking them. The Assistant Assessor who checks the uncollected entries in the ward collection book also checks some of the collected entries with the ward clerk's field-book. He will see that whatever the ward clerk chose to enter as the amount in his field-book was correctly copied into the ward collection book. This would be done only with regard to a few of the entries. The Assistant Assessor only examined one ward clerk's book each time he came. He would call my attention or the ward clerk's to bills which appeared uncollected. I think some uncollected bills might escape my attention and the Assistant Assessor's.

Mr. Payne: What was your salary at the time?—My salary as Superintendent was Rs. 175 a month. The Assistant Assessor's salary is Rs. 400 a month, with Rs. 50 horse allowance. In the case of one of the bills the date of presentation had not been entered. This escaped my attention and that of the Assistant Assessor.

Mr. Payne: Do the Municipality entirely rely on the honesty of the ward clerks, through whose hands this money passes?—Not entirely. The entries of the ward clerks are not thoroughly checked.

Mr. Payne: Do you retransfer bills every day?—As a rule, once a week. No check is kept on the entries of retransfers. A ward clerk cannot make an entry of retransfer without being found out at the end of the year, when a summary of uncollected bills is made and checked with the head office bill book. By the end of the year, I mean after the 31st of March. The accused has made a summary which has been sent to the head office, and I know that it has been passed as correct. The yearly summary is the only check passed, which I consider as efficient at page 10 of Exhibit. O. There are only four uncollected bills and one entry disputed. I do not remember if I asked the accused for any explanation as to why the bill, (Exhibit I) remained outstanding.

Mr. Payne: Do you think it possible that you would have allowed these five entries to remain unexamined?—I say that it is possible that some entries may have remained unchecked. The uncollected bills in the hands of the ward clerks as appearing in the ledger kept in the ward office are shown in fortnightly returns made at the head office. Those returns are checked with the ward ledger at the head office. The office clerk prepares the fortnightly returns. The number of the bills in the ward clerk's hands at the end of a fortnight is checked with balance of a number of bills appearing in the ward clerk's ledger. The amount of the bills in the ward clerk's hands is not checked with the amount appearing in the ledger. If a ward clerk substitutes bills he can substitute others of a smaller amount if they bear the signature of the Assessor for bills of a larger amount. Mr. Brunton's signature, as far as I remember, is stamped. The accused's fortnightly returns, as long as I was Superintendent, were passed as correct.

The case was adjourned till Friday.

## THE "AT HOME" AT ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

THE members of the above club gave a very pleasant evening's entertainment at their rooms, in the Fort Convent, Medows Street, on Monday night, which proved a success in point of attendance and musical talent. The spacious hall looked gay with flags and bunting, the colors of the club "green and gold" predominating, while an array of Chinese lamps set off the decorations in pleasing harmony. By nine o'clock the chairs were fairly well occupied, when the programme was opened by Miss N. Munro, with a "Fantasia on Irish Airs," which was appreciably received by the audience. Mr. Nicholson's "Longshoreman" and "Two Spoons" were the songs of the evening, the latter of which met with an encore. Miss Munro's "Selected" was sung in a clear soprano voice, and greeted with a vigorous encore, to which she responded with "Oh! I say," a comic song. "Friendship" was a pleasing duet, while "Oft in the Stilly Night" and "One Morning, oh so early" by Mr. Clarke, blended in pleasing harmony with the accompaniments. "Kathleen Mavourneen," by Mrs. McDowell, was sung with expression and received a well-merited applause. A flute solo by Mr. McDermott was a master-piece of execution, and his performance of "the runs" was generally admired. Mr. Nicholson, the president of the club, in addressing the audience, said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to thank you for attending the first 'at home' of this club this evening, and let you know the object for which it has been organised. It has been formed for the purpose of social gatherings among the Catholics, and you all will agree with me that this is a want, which it has been a desire to establish in Bombay some time ago. Some months ago several persons of the community came forward and suggested that a club of this sort should be established in Bombay. At that time it was considered that the expenses would be too great to allow it to be established. But now this is not the case, as we have been able to meet the expenses incurred. You must understand that what is done at these entertainments will not go unacknowledged. In the first place we have, for the information outside, the newspapers, wherein the various parts of the performers will be noticed. We must not forget to thank the nuns who have so kindly lent us the hall for the purpose which we hope to establish. (Applause.) I hope that all here present will become members of the club. There can be no reason why all should not be. As for you, ladies, who are here present, why, you ought to be very pleased to get all your male friends to send in your names as members. (Loud applause and laughter.) Send in your names in letters of green and gold, to the secretary. (Renewed laughter). Now, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you have enjoyed a very pleasant evening. My idea is that you should talk and be jolly together, and not simply listen to the music. All I can say is that the more we have in the way of actors the better will it be for themselves. The entrance fee is only three rupees down, mind only three rupees. (Laughter.) I am not getting it up as if I were an auctioneer. (Renewed laughter.) As for you, ladies—(applause)—I say we are only too glad to see you in the club. (Applause.) There is a very large number of honorary members. But honorary members are not paying members. (Laughter.) They all belong to the club. We have registered several new members this evening. I hope the guests before me here will increase our committee. The Rector's room is big enough for ten more. Mr. McDowell, the honorary secretary, will take down the names of those who wish to join, and I hope he will see that the money is paid beforehand. (Renewed laughter.)"

The honorary secretary and the president and members of the club deserve every credit in their endeavours to bring the entertainment to a successful issue, in which they succeeded without doubt on Monday night. The respective performers merited the thanks of the audience for volunteering their services without hesitation towards the entertainment of the assembly, and it is to be hoped that their example will draw a larger field of musical talent on a future occasion.

## THE BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society was held in the house of Mr. Abraham Daniel Pezarker, the secretary, in Israel Moholla, Khuddak, on Monday evening last, when there was a fair attendance of members of the Beni-Israel community, including a few representatives of other races. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a psalm, after which Mr. Samuel Abraham Pezarker, the secretary's son, read the committee's report, from which the following are extracts:—

Your committee would thus raise their song of praise and thanksgiving, though, from a pecuniary point of view, the Society did not prosper much, and collected less subscriptions by Rs. 153-4-4 than in the previous year. Though our pecuniary losses do not in any way abate our grateful loyalty to our Creator, they impose upon us the duty of greater zeal in the cause of the Society; and the committee earnestly hope that their fellow-religionists and others of their benevolent friends will attend to the deficit, and endeavour to make it up in the new year on which your Society has entered. The donations last year amounted to Rs. 279, the subscriptions to Rs. 546-13-9, and the interest on promissory notes to Rs. 195, so that the whole income for the past year was Rs. 1,020-13-9, which is less than that for the previous year, as has been said above, by Rs. 153-4-4. The expenditure for the past year amounted to Rs. 1,114-15-1. This amount includes Rs. 89-12 which was spent on clothes for the wards of your Society. The expenditure, exceeded that for the preceding year by Rs. 66-9. For several past years, the gift of clothes to the wards had been discontinued, but they had been given last year, as there was a balance left out of the collections for the previous years. As, however, there has been a deficiency of such a large sum as Rs. 153-4-4, the poor people will not have the good fortune to receive a present of clothes this year, to state which the committee feels great sorrow. This painful statement, the committee trusts, may move the friends of the Society to be more liberal in their contributions to it in the present year. At the last annual meeting of your Society, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott presided and delivered a most earnest address, in the course of which he made the following appeal to our community, which deserves the candid and serious attention of our people:—"You men of the Beni-Israel should be the last community in India to bicker and quarrel amongst yourselves. But if you have quarrelled, I hope you will make it up at once, and prove yourselves once more in union by the large amount of your subscription list next year. There is no doubt that, if the general community of the city found that the Beni-Israel helped themselves, they would come forward the more willingly and readily to their help. Then, the Beni-Israel must be one among themselves and not divided, and they should be of one mind." In a similar strain the venerable Revd. Dr. Alexander Rosenspitz of Austro-Hungary, who delivered a discourse in the old synagogue at Mandvie on the 15th March last, on the "Reconciliation of all for the good of all," exhorted our people to live in peace and concord, as dissensions were most ruinous, especially to a small and poor community. It is not difficult, much less impossible, to live in peace and friendship, realizing our oneness in regard to our origin, our social institutions, our religious beliefs and our national aspirations; and this unity can be experienced without abolishing the separate places of worship which we have, and without having only one central synagogue. Your committee earnestly hope that the earnest advice given to our people by the honorable Judge of the High Court and the revd. minister of our religion from Europe, may contribute to bring about a closer union of our people, and help them to give liberal aid to this and other such philanthropic institutions. The committee beg to tender their heart-felt thanks on behalf of the Society to the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, K. G., C. I. E., late Governor of Bombay, Messrs David Sassoon & Co., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott and his lady, as well as to the other kind and generous donors, for their contributions to the Society in the year under report. It is a matter of great pleasure to us to record gratefully the kind services of those of our fellow-religionists up-country who laboured on behalf of the Society last year, and collected subscriptions for it. In like manner the committee beg to thank also the other friends of the Society who made collections for the Society of under rupees twenty. Dr. Anderson is the first European gentleman who has personally laboured on behalf of the Society in collecting subscriptions for it, and his success has been great. Your committee feel most grateful to him, and a personal example so noble cannot fail to influence our people at Aden and other places, where the claims of the Society are pressed on the attention of benevolent people. The building fund is not making much progress. It was only in 1880 that a surplus was left and Rs. 2000 were added to it, and five years afterwards a lump sum of Rs. 3,000 obtained from the committee appointed to dispose of the surplus of the Cabul Relief Fund, was added to the same, so that the whole amount stood at Rs. 5,640-10-1. It was thought advisable to make it into a round sum, and Rs. 359-5-11 were put into it to make it to Rs. 6,000, and the Committee hope that the income of the Society this year will be large enough to keep this sum untouched. There were 30 wards of the Society at the end of last year, to which 7 new additions were made, making in all 37 persons receiving support from the Society. They are all from Bombay and its neighbourhood. During the year three were dismissed, one girl was married, one man left to obtain employment, three children are taken up by their relations, and one old woman died; so that now 28 persons have remained under the protection of your Society.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting said it gave him no ordinary pleasure to occupy the chair that evening, and that pleasure was occasioned not merely by the interest which he had long felt in the Beni-Israel community, but also by the admiration which he felt for the quiet work of patient benevolence in which the society had been engaged for the long period of nearly forty years. To the true Christian here their nation stood in a very peculiar relation, and there was perhaps no part of the great Jewish dispersion that was more entitled to the sympathy and interest of Christianity than that which had settled on the shores of India. It was not so much the romantic history of their first settlement on the coast of India that excited his interest and sympathy as the fact of their continuance to this hour as a distinct people amongst the many nations and the many classes and communities by which they were surrounded. In this way they saw the fulfilment of Divine word, and in this way they also saw the goodness and mercy of the Lord into His ancient and beloved nation. Thus wherever Christians had been brought into contact with the Jewish people in India, a special feeling of sympathy had been awakened. He did not think there was any part of the world there exists such a cordial feeling between Christians and Jews as in this part of India. It was difficult for the Jew in Western Europe to forget the long centuries of cruel oppression; it was difficult for him to lay aside that feeling—that sense of isolation which had been almost born into his frame through long generations of hardship and cruelty. But he was glad to say that in his connection of our people with the Beni-Israels of India there was an absence of every such strain. From the beginning our relations with them as a people had been those of warm sympathy and true friendship, and he might add on their side of earnest and continuous gratitude. (Applause.) When he first came to India their community was the one which excited him most. He felt drawn in a peculiar way to the Beni-Israel community, for he felt how much they had in common with his own people, and he felt also how close was the association which had long exisited between many of his country-men, and their people in India and he did not think they had forgotten those things. He believed there were many, especially among the elders of the community who still retained a most grateful recollection of all the services which Dr. Wilson for instance, had, rendered to the community. (Applause.) He believed Dr. Wilson's name would live amongst them, and trusted that his name would be handed down to the younger generation to continue as a perpetual link between the two communities. Since the early days when Christians were first brought into contact with the Jews in Western India great changes had taken place in the Beni-Israel community, and from what he had learned, he felt convinced that a very marked progress had been made by the community. And notwithstanding the complaints one often heard of the smallness of the community, its poverty and depressed condition, he believed that, as a community in proportion to its numbers and opportunities, they had achieved a greater progress than most of the larger communities by which they were surrounded. He said this not to flatter but encourage them and stimulate them in the presence of things that might be discouraging in the report just read to them. Having briefly referred to the improvement which had taken place in regard to the social position, the chairman said he was glad to think that they had been delivered from the effects of their connection with the idolatrous nations around them; that they had had the Divine word restored to them; and that some knowledge of that Word had been spread among their people. In a word, progress had been made in their religious condition, and in the social condition of the people, and he thought he could say from his own personal experience that progress had been achieved in the matter of education. He knew it from contact with the younger and older men of the community, as also from what he had seen in the University. He was glad to think that the names of Beni-Israelites were to be found in the records of the University, in the records of the High Schools, and amongst the community, generally, there seemed to be a growing desire for education of both boys and girls, and in the matter of the education of the latter it was, he must say, most gratifying to know that considerable progress had been made. Coming more particularly to the special object for which the meeting had been convened that evening, he said he thought they as a community enjoyed very special advantages in dealing with those problems connected with the poverty and want of their co-religionists. He himself had very little faith in Government charities and in official benevolence, but he believed thoroughly in the benevolence with animated a society like the one which had called them together that evening, and in the measures which such a society undertook for the relief of its people; for, in his opinion, it was only by those who knew the people, and who knew their condition, that true relief could be administered. By encouraging such a society those who desired to benefit the poor might feel assured that their benevolence was being well applied. He said that the working expenses of the society were very small, and that there were many connected with it who appeared to give their services gratuitously to the benevolent work, and it was from the personal contact between the givers of charity and those who received it, that a real blessing accrued to a community. He trusted therefore, that this society, whose aims were so noble and worthy, would receive the hearty support of the whole Jewish community. But he must say when he read in their report those sad references to differences in their community he felt very much saddened and depressed. The community in Bombay was small in numbers and in many respects disadvantageously situated, therefore why should they separate? why should they not seek to live together in unity as brothers? He felt sure that those who were contributing to the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, if they could understand one half of the comfort and joy and brightness that their help brought into the homes of their poorer brethren, would be stimulated thereby to redouble their efforts on behalf of the society. Who, he asked, could measure the joy that their contributions brought to the poor and destitute? who could measure the comfort that these blessings brought to those who otherwise might have to lead a life of beggary and shame? They could not engage in a nobler work than this, and therefore he would appeal to them earnestly on behalf of the work of the society as one in which every true and loving member of the community ought to exert himself to the utmost. (Applause.) He could not understand why year after year they should be told of deficiencies and that their committee had been obliged to draw on the building fund to meet the expenses. He hoped this would not happen in another year and that the people of the community would so heartily rally round the society that a surplus instead of a deficit would have to be reported, for he felt sure that if they had a home for the poor where they could see with their own eyes the visible fruits of their benevolence, their liberality would be greatly strengthened and stimulated. He wished all success to the building fund, and hoped that in coming years it would not have to be encroached upon to enable them to meet the annual wants of the society. As a society they were supporting thirty-seven wards and orphans: or, in other words, there were thirty-seven people being blessed by their efforts. And he had already said, it was impossible for them to calculate the amount of good which was being done amongst their poor, but he should like to call their attention to one or two items in the report which were not at all satisfactory. The first of these referred to the discontinuance of the gifts of clothing to the wards. This statement had considerably moved him, and looking into the report and finding that it only required about Rs. 90 a year to supply these gifts, he felt it to be his duty to call upon the members to put forth a special effort to make up this deficiency and if the secretary would send to him (the chairman) he would be very pleased to make a contribution towards a special fund for supplying clothes to those who on former occasions had enjoyed the gifts. (Applause.) He also hoped that those who supported the society would, in addition to their annual gifts, give something extra for this special purpose, for he thought it would be almost discreditable if such an excellent practice and a thing needed so much were discontinued. There was one other feature in the report which interested him very specially, and that was the manner in which the work of the society was divided and carried out over such a large area of country. It was very encouraging to see the names of so many districts and the names of so many officers of so many regiments scattered all over the Presidency, and even outside it, for it showed that it was an extensive work and that if every member of the community would do his duty as these outside members were doing, it (the society) would never have reason to complain of a want of funds. He had looked into the figures with some care and found that the bulk of subscriptions came from outside Bombay. If this was really so, then they had no right to hold the annual meeting in Bombay; they should hold it at Aden, Shimoga, or some other distant place where the true liberality seemed to exist. (Applause), It appeared to him to be a remarkable circumstance that this great city of Bombay, which was the chief centre of the community, gave less than Rs. 200 in subscriptions towards the work of the society. In his opinion the contributions from Bombay ought to be in excess of those from all parts of the Presidency put together; but instead of this being the case he found they only amounted to about one-third of the total contributions. Now, this should, not be. There must be something wrong when the Beni-Israelites of Bombay were allowing the work, the benefits of which were chiefly felt in this city, to be supported and sustained so exclusively by those outside. He therefore hoped that the people of this city—not only the Beni-Israel community but those who loved them would rally round and give their earnest and hearty support during the coming year. Their own community in Bombay alone was he felt sure capable of raising twice as much as was required to meet the pressing needs of the society, and he therefore appealed to them to redouble their efforts in the future. In conclusion, the chairman observed that he rejoiced at this opportunity of meeting his friends of the Beni-Israel, community, and he did so for this special reason, that he might convey to them the assurance that the old interest in their people which distinguished the early missioneries of Western India still continued as active as ever. The missionaries and others of the present day bore the same feelings towards them as those which had characterised their predecessors, and, cherishing, as they did, all those who pioneered missionary work in this city, and this part of India, it was always a pleasure to them to do what they could to help forward any of the things in which the Beni-Israelites as a community were interested. He had always deemed it a pleasure to help them in any way, and he might say with regard to the special work in which the society was engaged, that it would be to him a pleasure to do what he could in quarters he could reach to influence those who could help the society (Applause.)

The committee's report was adopted on the motion of the chairman.

Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able, interesting, and sympathatic address, which was seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and carried unanimously. Dr. Mackichan having acknowledged thanks, the proceedings terminated with the singing of a psalm.

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MR. STANLEY, with his wife, left Paris on the 14th ult. for Lucerne. In the autumn, our correspondent learns, they intend to go to the United States. They are at present looking forward to a pleasant time amid the Swiss lakes and mountains. Mr. Stanley has a very full programme for his American tour, which will be a lecturing one, and rather dreads the festivities which await him when he goes home. He does not own to having any African plans, but says he does not know what the future may bring forth.

MR. L. G. SANGER has discovered that it is not always profitable to have a circus under canvas. There is an obvious saving in rent to compensate for the difficulty of finding big enough buildings in country places, but it is awkward to have to pay a hundred pounds damages when one of the audience, mistaking the sides of the canvas tent for a solid wall, falls from the top seat to the ground. At Cradley Heath some time ago this misfortune happened to the wife of a chainmaker. It was a serious misfortune for her. She never recovered from her injuries, and the chainmaker, sueing the circus proprietor, alleged negligence on his part, and claimed £1,000 compensation because there was no warning given that the seats were not protected at the back. The Judge (Mr. Justice Hawkins') summing-up laid it down that as much reasonable care was to be expected from people who went into tent circuses, as from those who sat on stools for instance. This consideration may have weighed with the jury to some extent, but the damages, though reduced, left Mr. Sanger, as we have said, poorer by £100 and of course the costs.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL.

THE annual ball usually given by the members of Civil Service in Poona, was held on Monday night at the Gymkhana Rooms, and was a decided success in every respect. Over three hundred and fifty guests were present, including His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The decorations and arrangements, which were carried out under the supervision of a committee, consisting of Mr. G. W. Vidal, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Mr. Cappell and Mr. Arthur, were perfect, the ball-room and the supper-room being magnificent.

The following is a complete list of the guests who were present on the occasion:—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris; his Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief; Major General, Mrs. and Miss Solly-Flood Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R. A.; Lieut. Colonel Carrington and the officers, 1st Worc. Regt.; Major Tottenham and the officers, Royal Fusiliers; Major Mackenzie and the officers, 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers; Colonel Humfrey and the officers, 10th Bom. Infantry; Colonel Stevens and the officers, 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry; Major Mackay and the officers, 26th Bom. Infy; Major Leach and the officers, Royal Engineers; Colonel Westmacott and the officers, 28th Bom. Pioneers; Colonel Lynch and the officers, 1st Bom. Grdrs; Colonel Wahab and the officers, Lanc. Fus.; Col Watling and the officers, 4th Bom. Rifles; Colonel Collingwood and the officers, 2nd Glouc. Regt.; Colonel Currie and the officers, Poona Horse; Colonel Mander and the officers, 3rd Bom. Light Cavalry; Colonel Pearse and the officers R. A., Bombay; Major Price and the officers, R. A., Ahmednagar; Major Forjett and the officers, Marine Battln; Major Madden and the officers, Somerset Light Inf.; Major Smyth and the officers, R. A., Belgaum; Col Le Marchant and the officers, R. A., Kirkee; Capt and Mrs. Cahusac; Colonel Hughes, Mr. E. C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. Maclaran, Mr. Burke, Mr. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Captain and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards, Mr. Marriot, Captain Steele, Dr. Salaman, Mr. Firebrace, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, Mr. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Owen, Dr. and Mrs. Street, Col. and Mrs. Humfrey, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Hojel, Major and Mrs. Newnham Smith, Mrs. and Miss Langley and Miss Hunter, Mr. Hudson, Captain and Mrs. Gott, Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon, Col. Hogg, Commander and Mrs. Hosken and Miss Busby, Major and Mrs. Penton, Dr. and Mrs. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Dr. Raglan Barnes and Miss Watkins, Mr. Carrington Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Stannard, Col. and Mrs. Cowper, Major and Mrs. Stopford and Miss Montgomery, Captain Prior, Mr. Gilbert Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Captain R. Scallon, Dr. and Mrs. MacRury, Mr. Prior, Capt. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Scannell, Mr. Gunn, the staff of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Rhodes and staff of H. E. the Governor, Mr. Sexton, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Cooke, Major James, Col. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Briggs, Major and Mrs. Macpherson, Major and Mrs. Von Donop, Major and the Hon'ble Mrs. Ramsden, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Capt Carthew-Yorstoun, Mr Dunsterville, Captain Anderson, Rev G H Lewis, Major and Mrs. Tidy, Colonel Curteis, Mr and Mrs Douglas, Mr Kenny, Major and Mrs Spratt, Capt and Mrs Kuper, Mr Duff, Mr Solly-Flood, Mr and Mrs Nelson, Dr and Mrs Burke, Dr and Mrs Ulick Bourke, Dr Peterkin, Col and Mrs Currie, Major and Mrs Duperier, Surgeon General, Mrs and Miss Hinde, Mr Kenna, Mr Dobson, Mr F Young, Mr and Mrs Cloete, Mr H W Campbell, Col and Mrs Sheppard, Rev P B. and Mrs Horne Major Lugard, Colonel Pullan, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Col. and Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Le Quesne, Mr. Lockhart Mure, Mr. T. M. Filgate, Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Captain Marling, V. C., Mr. Willaume, Mr. Searis, Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham, Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, Mr. and Mrs. Stockinger and Miss Reid, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. H. M. Gordon, Deputy Surgeon General, Mrs. and Miss Graves, Col. and Mrs. Wahab, Colonel and Miss Wodehouse, Mr. Dashwood, Mrs. Reinold, Col., Mrs. and Miss Jopp, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Captain and Mrs Thomas, Major and Mrs Rose, Mr Mackay, Captain Amber, Mr G P Millet, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Pearse, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, General and Mrs Beville, General Knowles, C B, General Gillespie, Mr S M and Mrs Smith, Colonel T M Ward, Brigade Surgeon Gaye, Mr, Mrs and Miss Sam Cooke, Mr and Mrs Gideon, Mr Davey, Mr and Mrs Young, Dr and Mrs W K Hatch, Captain and Mrs Ross, Mrs Dimmock, Mr Mitchell, Colonel Twemlow, Colonel and Mrs Cruickshank, Miss Hamilton, Captain and Mrs Walker, Mr H Davidson, Mr Forrest, Capt and Mrs Foster, Mr Scott, Dr Ricketts, Capt and Mrs Pollock, Aga Moochool Shah, Mr and Mrs Woolmer, Mr B W O Thomson, Dr Caton Jones, Mr and Mrs Giles, Dr. Wilson, Mr and Mrs W D Wilkins, Captain Daly, Major Moller, Major and Mrs Sealy, Capt and Mrs Leonard, Capt and Mrs de Courcy Hamilton, Miss Osborne, Rev Mr Sellar, Mr Colin Campbell, Miss Moxon, Mr H Cousens, Colonel and Mrs Westmacott and Miss Cochrane, Mr and Mrs Collister, Mr and Mrs T Pottinger, General, Mrs and the Misses Pottinger, Mrs and Miss Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Larnder, Mrs. Wapshare, Mr. and Mrs. Betham, Miss Mant, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Bde Surgeon and Mrs. Ferguson, Dr., Mrs. and Miss. Wilkins, Miss Stevenson, Colonel Luckhardt, Mr. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilkin, Colonel, Mrs. and Mrs. Cunningham, Colonel and Mrs. Hibbert, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Col. and Mrs Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Mathias, Mrs. Reid, Captain Powell, Miss Delmerge, Mr. Gleadow, Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield and Miss Anderson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Major and Mrs. Tottenham, Dr. Collis Berry, Mrs. and the Misses Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Wendon, Capt. and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Heeramaneck, the Misses Wadia, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Kirkham, Capt. and Mrs. Baddeley, Mr. Grainger, Dr. Marks, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Miss Adam, Mr. Stockdale, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Pennell, Mr. Fry, Mr. Souter, Mr. B. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Croly, Major Radcliffe, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Farquhar, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Shuttleworth, Lady Sassoon, Capt. F. and Mrs. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Climo, and Capt. Lister, R.E.

## THE VALUE OF SEWING COTTON.

MESSRS. J. AND P. COATS' sewing cotton works is to be converted into a Limited Liability Company. The share capital is £3,750,000, divided into 200,000 six per cent. preference shares of £10 each, and 175,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, also £2,000,000 4½ per cent. debenture stock. The debenture stock will be transferable, when fully paid, in multiples of £10, and will be secured by mortgage, as within mentioned, in favour of the trustees for the debenture stock[illegible] *viz.*, the Debenture Corporation, Limited. Interest thereon will be paid half-yearly on January 1 and July 1 in each year, the first payment being made on January 1, 1891, on the amounts as paid [illegible]. The debenture stock will be issued as perpetual stock, but the company [illegible] the right [illegible] off the whole issue at £110 per cent. at any time after January 1, 1891, and to pay off any part of the issue at any time after the same date, at the same rate, by drawings. The preference shares will be entitled from and after January 1, 1891, to a cumulative preferential dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, payable out of the profits of the company, and will also be entitled to rank on the property and assets of the company in preference to the ordinary shares. The company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the cotton thread business of Messrs J. and P. Coats, at Paisley, in Scotland, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in the United States of America, and elsewhere, as a going concern. The price to be paid to the vendors for the business, goodwill, properties, trade marks, machinery and utensils, shares in the American and Canadian Companies, the interest of the vendors in Russia, and the stock and cash, is £ 5,750,000 which will be paid as follows:—In 58,333 fully-paid ordinary shares, £583,330; in 66,666 fully-paid six per cent. preference shares, £666,660; in debenture stock, £666,660; being one-third of each issue, and the largest amount permitted by the rules of the London Stock Exchange; and in cash, £3,833,350. None of the capital offered has been underwritten or guaranteed, but is offered unreservedly to the public.

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A GERMAN contemporary, the *Vossiche Zeitung*, draws attention to the number of suicides which have lately taken place among Portuguese authors. Last June the aged poet, Castello Branco, the best-liked novel-writer of the country, shot himself. He was well off, and had a numerous family, but had lately suffered from a malady of the eyes. Shortly before his death he had written a novel in which voluntary death was praised as the most beautiful close to an active life. His funeral was celebrated like that of Victor Hugo in France. A few weeks later the author, Silva de Braga, took his own life after writing many realistic novels in which the hero always committed suicide. On the 23rd July a school director and secretary of the municipality of Almada, Professor Arthur Mattos a Lemos, took his life in an hotel in Lisbon with a revolver. In a letter to his wife he declared that the earthly life offered him no more room for the development of his mind. On the 25th of the same month Professor Frederick Augustus Oom, director of the Royal Observatory at Ajada, also shot himself. He was only 45.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

That the times are out of joint, and that authority is everywhere on its trial, writes the *Broad Arrow*, must be admitted, as a daily paper had it two or three days ago:—"An evil spirit of insubordination seems to be abroad in both services. *It is impossible to suppose that only the men are to blame*, but it is a fact that they do not sufficiently bear in mind that there are legitimate modes as well as illegitimate ones of obtaining the redress of all real grievances." Here we have it. Why is it *impossible* to suppose that the men are alone to blame? Surely each case must be tried on its merits. Sometimes the men are alone to blame, sometimes the officers alone, and sometimes both must be joined in the blame. But if we start with the notion that the officer must always be to blame, whatever the man is, our fighting machine will not work. And perhaps the strangest part of the whole thing is that, side by side with our making the fighting machine less and less ready by condoning breakdown in it, we are ever preaching the decreasing distance of a terrible war, and its approaching inroads upon our homesteads, in a way that our forefathers wotted not of. The Guards are told, on the one hand, to prepare to defend London against a pitiless enemy, and on the other, that in such defence we do not expect obedience to orders such as our forefathers expected. When the gods wish to destroy anyone, we are told that they drive them mad as a preliminary. But our surroundings now seem to show us that the modern gods do not need madness to accomplish their objects. It is enough to surround them with an atmosphere of levity, and to deprive them of the conception of consequence.

The insubordination manifested on Tuesday, the 5th ult., by the men of the Army Service Corps, and for which some of them were punished on the 7th, was followed up on the 9th by a similar incident to that which recently occurred at Exeter. Amongst the things complained of by the Chatham men, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is that they were compelled by non-commissioned officers, without orders from their superior officers, to do on Sunday the extra work of burnishing their steel trappings and beeswaxing their harness. With a view, no doubt, of emphasising their complaint the outrage was perpetrated of a serious character. In the evening when the harness-room was examined, it was found that every particle of harness had been cut to shreds. The men were at once confined to barracks; but it transpired that three of the drivers had deserted. A description of them has been sent to the police. They are believed to be some of the leaders of the outbreak of the early part of the week, for which they were sentenced to terms of confinement. Their whereabouts is being actively sought for. Nothing has been definitely ascertained as to the persons concerned in the destruction of harness, &c., at the artillery barracks. It is stated that two courts-martial will shortly be held, but it is not certain that they are connected with the alleged insubordination. It is reported that the grievances refer to the curtailment of the privileges of the married men living out of barracks; and also to a night march having been ordered at a moment when the non-commissioned officers were giving a ball.

It is rumoured at Halifax, N. S. (says a Dalziel message), that the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, now stationed at Bermuda, will be sent on there during the month of November next. Recent events have gone to show that the *emeute* among the Guards was anything but an isolated expression of dissatisfaction in the army. It is no secret (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) that in some of the household regiments the men would have been better behaved if the officers had taken more interest in them, and had been able to command respect by at least knowing their duties. Quite recently an officer who was notoriously inefficient was called out by the colonel to put the troops through certain evolutions. In a hoarse whisper he told the commanding officer that he had a very bad cold, and as he went away after being excused on that occasion he is said to have remarked, in a voice clear enough for all purposes, "I've done the old man again."

The second portion of the operations, taking place higher up the Channel, is, thinks a service paper, sure to be productive of striking incidents. It will for this reason attract the attention of the general public to a greater extent than that which takes place farther away. Alderney Island is, moreover, exactly the kind of base from which torpedo-boats may be expected to operate advantageously, and the resemblance of the business to what may take place in war-time is too plain to be missed by anyone. In the official programme there is a statement to the effect that, as the naval forces on either side are assumed to be nearly equal, attacks on fortified ports are not admissible, and as attacks on unfortified coast towns would not affect the general result of a war, they are not to be made either. This declaration we commend to the attention of the promoters of the recent operations at Dover. It is distinctly asserted that the naval authorities refuse to believe that attacks from the sea of the nature represented in the General Ideas governing those operations are worthy of consideration. It is, in fact, for raids such as the cruisers and torpedo-boats at Alderney may be expected to make that the forces on our coasts should be prepared, and our defensive arrangements should be made accordingly.

The *Times* devotes a column of small print to describing yet another torpedo, and one which is apparently [illegible]tined to outdo all former inventions. This ingeni[illegible] mechanism, which is to be called the Victoria, [illegible]e steered from th[illegible] shore, and fired at the exact moment required. The motive force is compressed air, and the control exercised by the persons on land, who hold the cable attached to the tail of the torpedo, is rendered so extraordinarily complete and effective, that they will be able to increase or decrease its speed, or alter its direction, at pleasure. Another device renders the new torpedo particularly deadly. It is believed that it will be able "to duck" under the defensive nettings carried on by men-of-war, and blow them into the air before any steps can be taken to arrest its progress. It is further said that "all the arrangements for launching the torpedo, from any selected spot, either from the shore or from a cage anchored at a distance from it, can be completed in two hours." No doubt the trials will prove the Victoria a far less terrific engine of war in practice than in theory, but it is evident that she will be a very formidable addition to the strength of those who are meeting from the shore the attacks of a hostile squadron.

The Admiralty, *Naval and Military Argus* says, have issued directions that in future "no absolute rule is laid down as to the periodical docking of ships with iron or steel bottoms. Such ships may be docked at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief on the station, but care is to be taken that they are docked sufficiently often to prevent any corrosion taking place. In order to prevent an undue consumption of coal, ships should not be allowed to become too foul. As a rule, a new ship will both corrode and foul more rapidly than an old one. New ships should, therefore, be carefully watched, and, if requisite, more frequently docked." "Too foul" is good. As regards the frequent docking, &c., inculcated, the old aphorism, slightly varied, holds good. "First catch your dock." The paucity or utter lack of dock accommodation on some stations must render this order, to a great extent, a dead letter.

The dockyards are utterly empty of ships and naval *personnel*, writes the *Globe's* naval correspondent; but the Admiralty are going through the annual farce of "inspecting" them. I am glad to learn, however, that the startling accounts sent home from the Magicienne, corroborated by complaints just received from the Melpomene, of the fearful heat in the stokeholds and consequent discomfort in the officers' cabins have caused the Admiralty to pay particular attention to the Marathon, which is to proceed to the East Indies as soon as, the manœuvres being over, a crew of 193 officers and men can be scraped together for her commissioning. All that can be done will be done to make her habitable. I hear that it is in contemplation to drive her steering engines by compressed air. I have long thought that for the motive power of much of the auxiliary machinery in war-ships compressed air might with great advantage take the place of steam. The steering-room in the ships mentioned is a locker underneath the officers' cabin floors, and if the arrangement is bad for the officers it may be imagined it is rather worse for the unfortunate man in the locker who has to look after the steering engines. The use of compressed air would have a cooling effect on the atmosphere.

The Vulcan is to have 20 feet added to the height of her funnels, and it is not probable she will be out of the hands of the dockyard before next spring. The Sultan has been undocked and taken into the basin again, so that the question of whether she is to be repaired or not is evidently not yet decided. Workmen, however, are scraping and painting her inner iron work and she certainly wants it.

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The report of the intended betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Archduchess Marie, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, was officially contradicted in Vienna on Aug. 13 by the Archduke's chamberlain.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Indian Marine steamer Canning entered the Government Dock yesterday for repairs, and I. M. S. Clive left the Dock.

The Hall Line steam-ship Rufford Hall, 2,486 tons, Captain T H S Millard, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D. Campbell, will sail to-day for London via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. S. McLacklan, Store Sergeant C. Magratte, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wynie, Mr. F. Cloughs, Mr. E. Sargent, and two deck.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr McLoggan and Mr Gardiner as cabin and 100 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H P Jacob, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. J. C. Harvey, and 65 deck.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. La Bourdonnais | 1274 | Schmitz | A | M. Maritimes Co. |
| ,, Rufford Hall | 2186 | Millard | B | E. Bates & Co. |
| ,, Huzara | 207 | Campbell | N | B. I. S. N. Co. |
| ,, Peveril | 1975 | Walters | P | K. Nixon & Co. |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Kaveri | 530 | Nacoda | | Shepherd & Co. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Nubia | 2319 | Knox | 1 | W & A Graham & Co |
| ,, D. Balduino | 3044 | Govino | 3 | F. Bozzoni |
| ,, Bisagno | 1499 | Orengo | 4 | F. Bozzoni |
| ,, Teheran | 6084 | Sams | 5 | P. and O. S. N. Co. |
| ,, Chindwara | 1487 | Smith | 9 | B I S N Co. |
| ,, Baghdad | 809 | Whitehead | 10 | B. I. S. N. Co. |
| ,, Etolia | 2113 | Billenge | 12 | K. Nixon and Co. |

### ARRIVAL.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Karagola (s) | Tice | Karachi, Aug 30. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Karagola, Tice, for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Huzara, Campbell, for London via Karachi.
,, Rufford Hall, Millard, for Karachi.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—September 2.

For Liverpool.

Nubia s—156 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 35 bales cotton, H A C Hashmany; 78 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 85 bales cotton, Dewjee Canjee; 16 bales wool, M Khoopchund; 35 bales wool, L Chuttoo; 65 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

For London.

Malwa s—4,000½ cwts linseed, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 275 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 8,036 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Huzara s—25 bales woollen rugs, Hyen and David.

For Antwerp.

Etolia s—261 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

D Balduino s—1,000 cwts linseed and 868 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 999 cwts groundnuts, Tod Durant and Co; 580 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 4,000½ cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Calcutta.

Chindwara s—200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Settna.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—318½ cwts sandalwood, P T Talati; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 56 bales twist, Jamset M Co.

Teheran s—11 bales twist, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist, D P Marker and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee C Jeosub; 201 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 28 cwts bysabole, R Cooverjee; 15 cwts gum, M Dawoodbhoy; 50 cwts onions, Govind Ramjee; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 55 cwts jurdalloo, 29½ cwts fennel seed, &c., Quan Lun Eaoo; 75 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 124 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsy.

Teheran s—75 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—30 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—September 2.

From Glasgow.

Etolia s—100 casks beer, Framjee, Sands and Co; 20 cases confectionery, Cawasjee Brothers.

Bellagio s—35 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

City of Agra s—35 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Clan Drummond s—100 cases whisky, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

City of Edinburgh s—25 cases rum, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons; 97 cases whisky, &c, Jamsetjee Framjee; 3 cases confectionery, M M Vulljee.

From Liverpool.

Rufford Hall s—30 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases disinfecting powder, Treacher and Co.

Clan Drummond s—3 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Hispania s—3 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

City of Edinburgh s—25 cases soap, S. Heptoola,

Peveril s—7 cases soap, S. Hiptoola.

From London.

Peshawar s—20 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 2 cases printed books, D [illegible] Sadhale and Co; 15 cases cheese, &c, I M Allana; 24 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 6 cases printed books, G Narayen and Co.

Clyde s—18 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Ganges s—5 bales printing paper, M Succaram Joshi.

Henzada s—3 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Huzara s—14 cases soap, S Hiptoola; 9 cases soda-water bottles, A Raheem.

From Antwerp.

Huzara s—50 cases brandy, Framjee Shapoorjee Kuranzia; 2 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 1 hogshead brandy, Maneckjee Pestonjee; 17 packages glassware, M Moonjee; 50 boxes candles, C Bhojilall.

From Bordeaux.

Rufford Hall s—58 cases brandy, D Cowasjee Oomrighur; 550 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Peshawar s—40 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 102 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Marseilles.

D Balduino s—2 cases medicine and 18 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

From Genoa.

D Balduino s—6 packages cheese, L G Inzoli.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—66 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally; 11 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th August, compared with the statement of the 19th idem:—

| Liabilities. | Aug. 19. Rs. | A. | P. | Aug. 26. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 2,35,81,452 | 6 | 5 | 2,21,61,603 | 11 | 0 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 4,33,72,501 | 2 | 8 | 4,35,23,910 | 15 | 10 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 7,01,262 | 4 | 4 | 7,55,014 | 15 | 6 |
| Sundries | 27,60,334 | 9 | 2 | 27,65,646 | 8 | 8 |
| Rs. | 9,51,15,550 | 6 | 7 | 9,39,06,176 | 3 | 0 |

| Assets. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 1,14,72,279 | 0 | 0 | 1,19,51,641 | 5 | 4 |
| Other authorized Invtmts | 77,73,966 | 0 | 0 | 77,25,746 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities | 70,05,381 | 14 | 0 | 64,90,900 | 4 | 7 |
| Credits on do. | 68,50,473 | 9 | 2 | 65,66,951 | 2 | 9 |
| Bills discounted &c. | 1,32,21,726 | 8 | 3 | 1,17,67,001 | 10 | 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,52,867 | 13 | 6 | 3,16,749 | 7 | 4 |
| Bullion | 2,745 | 5 | 0 | 2,745 | 5 | 0 |
| Dead Stock | 12,19,133 | 14 | 11 | 12,20,216 | 5 | 6 |
| Stamps | 10,600 | 9 | 6 | 10,070 | 4 | 6 |
| Sundries | 11,20,308 | 12 | 1 | 11,81,531 | 12 | 5 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 2,66,31,658 | 5 | 3 | 2,47,36,106 | 10 | 11 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,91,54,408 | 10 | 11 | 2,19,33,515 | 14 | 6 |
| Rs. | 9,51,15,550 | 6 | 7 | 9,39,06,176 | 3 | 0 |

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 26th August:—

| Liabilities. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 3,29,261 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 10,90,587 | ,, |
| Other Deposits | 1,51,410 | Inc. |
| Post Bills | 53,753 | ,, |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Bank's Investments | 4,34,142 | Inc. |
| Loans | 5,14,482 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 2,83,523 | ,, |
| Mercantile Bills | 14,54,724 | ,, |
| Cash at Head Office | 18,95,551 | ,, |
| Do. at Branches | 24,79,107 | Inc. |

## NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledge to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by heir use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

*Notice.*—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of he Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Beecham. St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s, 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

*Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.*

PASTA
TRADE-MARK.
MACK

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEYS EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Improves ... Complexions.
Prevents ... Fever.
Prevents ... Sea Sickness.
Cures ... ... Skin diseases.
Cures ... ... Liver Affections.
Cures ... ... Rheumatism.
Cures ... ... Indigestion.
Cures ... ... Headache.
Cures ... ... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Biliousness.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Headache.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Rheumatism.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver affections.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Loss of Appetite.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH a boon to Ladies.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH invaluable in every Nursery.

*Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.*

Sole Wholesale Agents for India and Burma.

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co. and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle, including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c.)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co., Thomson and Taylor, Fernandes & Co., Wright & Co., Esplanade Pharmacy and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. Macropolo & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

## NOTICES.

Rowland's Odonto

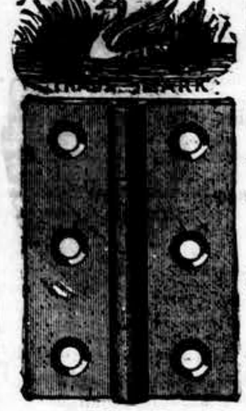
Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

SAFEST DRINK

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

IN A HOT CLIMATE

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

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|---|---|---|
| Calf Elastic Walking Boots.<br>Patent Elastic Dress Boots.<br>Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.<br>Balmoral Boots.<br>Button Boots. | Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s. | Fine quality we can produce 35s. |

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

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|---|---|
| Excellent quality, much approved | 18s. 6d. |
| Very superior | 21s. 6d. |
| Finest possible quality | 26s. 6d. |
| Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes | 10s. 6d. |
| Morocco Oxford House Shoes | 5s. 6d. |
| Do. do. with French heels | 7s. 6d. |
| New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty | 4s. 6d. |

For Long Walks,

HYGEIA BOOTS,

*(Registered)*

with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent post paid, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

*Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.*

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,

4, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

You cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Biliousness. | Sick Headache. | Unnatural Excitement. |
| Mental Depression. | Giddiness. | Errors in Diet. |
| Skin Eruptions. | Liver Derangements. | Thirst, &c. |
| Constipation. | Feverishness. | Impure Blood. |

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under all circumstances, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and better, in every sense of the term, to an unlimited extent.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. Peebles, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

| | |
|---|---|
| HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM. | EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES. |
| SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof). | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS. |
| HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet. | POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS. |

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

DO YOU EVER BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA (EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an h[illegible]est and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart[illegible]D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and [illegible]umatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

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194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
# PEPTONE WINE
*TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE*

**CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE** nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

**CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE** is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

**CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE** cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

*8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.*

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CHAPOTEAUT'S
# MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
*NO TASTE OR SMELL*

**MORRHUOL** is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

**MORRHUOL** restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.*»
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienna, PARIS.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
# INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
# Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

**MATICO INJECTION** is used in recent
AND
**MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

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Chapoteaut's
# PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

***CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS***
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

***CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS***
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

***CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS***
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

---

# *SANTAL-MIDY*

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

**SANTAL-MIDY** entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

**SANTAL-MIDY** cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

**SANTAL-MIDY** is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

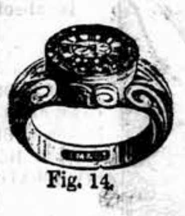
Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

Marquise, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ... | 165 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ... | 850 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ... | 660 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls... | 500 |
| Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch | 925 |
| A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... | 700 |
| An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ... | 950 |
| gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ... | 1,000 |

## THE BEETLE WATCH.

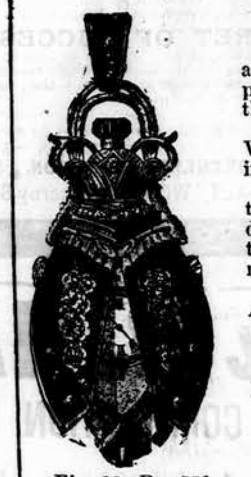
Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

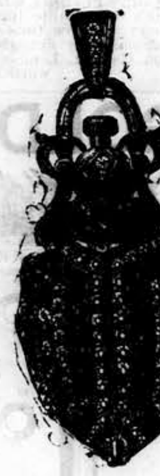
Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds .. | 680 |
| In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ... | 1,050 |
| Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter .. | 400 |
| A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ... | 1,100 |

*Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.*

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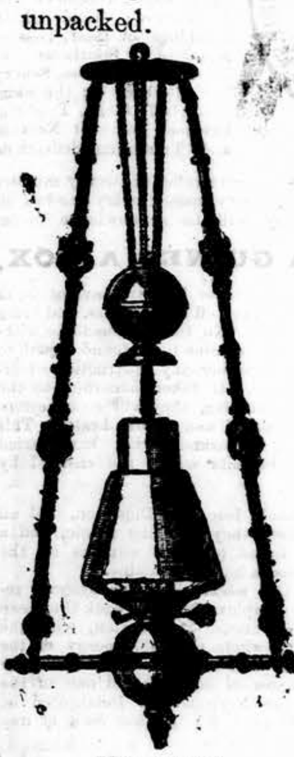
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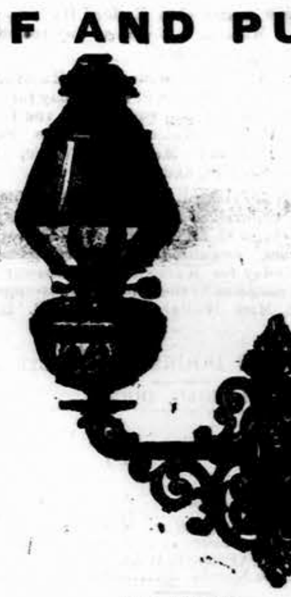
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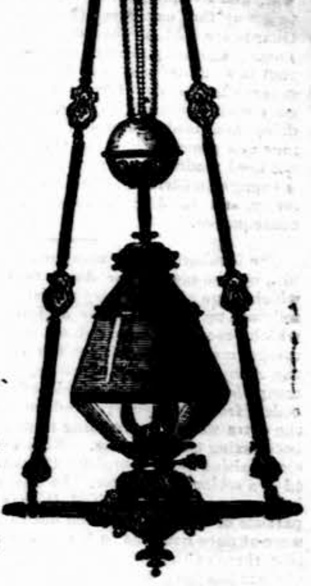
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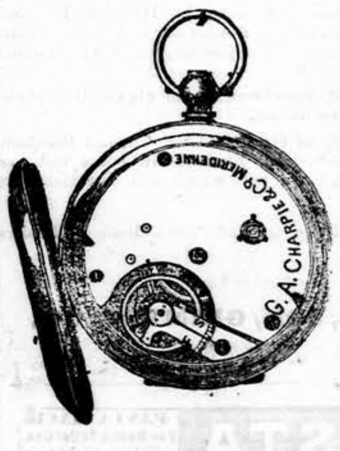
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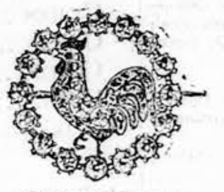
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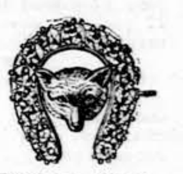
Diamond Brooch.
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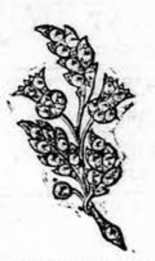
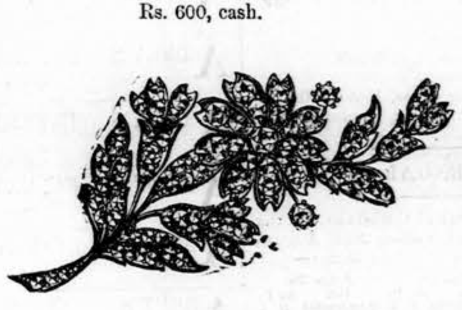
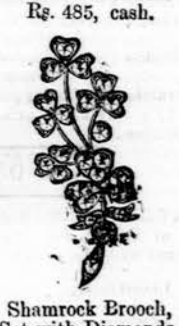
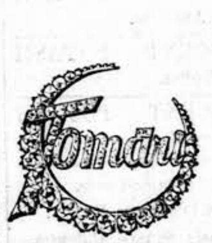
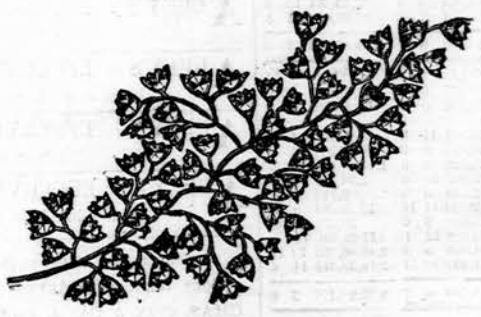
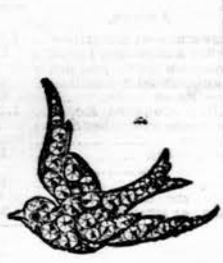

Thistle Brooch,
Set with Diamond.
Rs. 125, cash.


Diamond Brooch and Head Ornament. Rs. 950, cash.


Shamrock Brooch,
Set with Diamonds.
Rs. 125, cash.


"Tomari" "Thine Only"
Brooch and Hair Pin,
Richly set with
Diamonds. Rs.420, cash.


Maiden-hair Fern Diamond
Brooch or Head Ornament.
Rs. 450, cash.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